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ITALY.

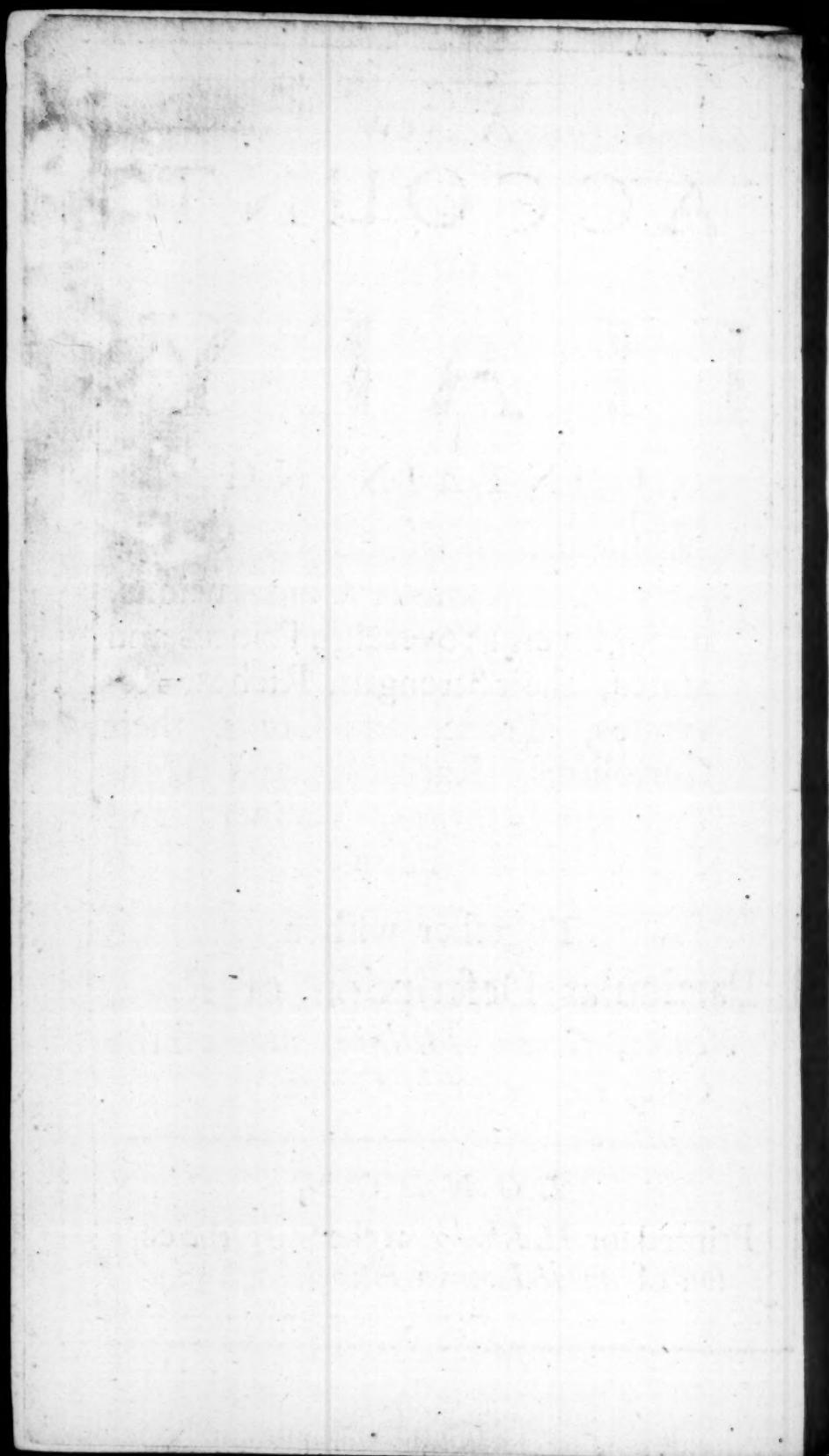
CONTAINING

A Description of all its Countries, the Various Constitutions, under several Sovereign Princes and States, their Strength, Riches, Revenues, Trade, and Coins, their Curiosities, Rarities, and Wonders, the Customs, Manners, and Trade of the People.

Together with a
Particular Description of *Rome*,
Venice, *Genoa*, *Milain*, and all the
other Remarkable Cities.

LO D O N,

Printed for *H. Rhodes*, at the *Star*, the corner of *Bride-Lane* in *Fleet-street*, 1701.



TO THE
READER.

IS very true that several have set forth Descriptions of Italy ; but 'tis no wonder that all Geographers should be Ambitious of making their Court to a Country that was once the Mistress of the World. The Author is also very brief, I must confess ; but many times succinct Manuals are better Companions for a Gentleman, than large Volumes : They will go by Water with him, and ride in his Coach, where weighty Folio's would be too cumbersome and unwieldy. Besides, the Author himself assures ye, that though he has not been so tedious as others, yet that you shall meet in the succeeding few Chapters, not only with Novelties, which are pleasing to all Men, but with an infinite number of most curious Remarks, which never yet before were committed to the

To the Reader.

Press; and which were the Observations of a Great and Learned Cardinal in some particulars, and as to others of an Eminent Person, who by means of his Publick Employments, and his long Residence in the Courts of several Princes of Italy, had gain'd a peculiar and perfect knowledge of the Country: a great Argument of the Truth of what is offer'd to your View; that there is much in a little, and all clean from Fabulous Report: Now then, after these Encouragements to heighten your Curiosity, I think it not convenient to add any more, for fear of putting a long Epistle before a little Book.

HISTO-

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24

HISTORICAL TRAVELS OVER EUROPE.

ITALY.

CHAP. I.

Of Italy in General.

Altho' above fourscore Authors have wrote the Description of *Italy*, nevertheless it is not known from whence it derives its Name. Some deduce it from Oxen or Bulls, which in the ancient obsolete Greek were called *Itali*; and for the feeding of which, *Italy* was then in high repute. Others will have it so called from one *Italus*, one of the first Kings of the Country. It formerly bore the Names of *Saturnia*, *Ausonia*, *Oenopia*, and *Hesperia*, which it receiv'd from several Prin-

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ces and renowned Captains that reign'd therein at several times.

This part of *Europe* is seated in the middle of the Temperate Zone, between the 28th Degree and a half and the 42d and a half of Longitude, and between the 37th Degree and a half and 48th and a half of Latitude.

It is bounded to the North by a ridge of Mountains called the *Alpes*, which separate it from *Germany* and *Switzerland*; to the West, by the *Alpes* alfo and the River *Var*, which divides it from *France* and *Savoy*; to the East, by the *Mediterranean Sea*, otherwise call'd the *Adriatic Sea*, or the *Golph of Venice*; and to the South, by the *Tyrrhene* or *Tuscan Sea*. Where it is longest, to take it from the Frontiers of *Savoy*, to the farthest extremity of the Kingdom of *Naples*, it extends it self about 280 *French Leagues*, or 450 *Italian Miles*. But the breadth of it is not all alike, sometimes 30, in other places 40, 60, 80, and 100 *French Leagues*, resembling a Boot, that seems to kick at *Sicily*, to force it into *Africa*.

Most Geographers divide *Italy* into four parts; the first comprehends the ancient *Lombardy*, wherein are contain'd, the States or Dominions of the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Milanois*, the Republic of *Venice*, *Genoa*, and some other Petty Principalities. The second includes the Ecclesiastical State, and *Tuscany*. The third, the Kingdom of *Naples*. And the fourth, the Islands of *Sardinia*, *Sicily*, *Corsica*, &c.

The Air is very wholsome and very temperate over all *Italy*, except in the Ecclesiastical State, where certain malignant Fevers are very rife, and were

were much more frequent before the use of Ice in Summer to cool their Drink.

Italy, produces in great plenty whatever is necessary for the support of Human Life; as Corn, Dyl, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, with all sorts of Fruits and Flowers. There is to be found both Sugar and Cotton in the Kingdom of *Naples*; besides great store of Silkworms, very good Horses and Bufalo's. The Mountains afford Mines of Sulphur, and several Quarries of Alabaster, and all sorts of Marble.

The principal Rivers that water it, are the *Po*, the *Adige*, *Adda*, *Arno*, and *Tiber*, which contribute not a little to the Fertility of it, from whence it is call'd, *The Garden of Europe*. The highest Mountains are the *Alpes*, the *Apennine*, which runs quite through the whole length of *Italy*, Mount *Mafso*, Mount *Barboro*, *Vesuvius*, and Mount *Gibello*.

'Tis said, the *Italians* are very wicked, or very honest and virtuous. The People are generally polite, obliging, quick of apprehension, ingenious, crafty, eloquent, politic, and want not worth, when they have once rid themselves of a certain Reservedness, which frequently begets 'em the Epithete of Knaves. These good Qualities are accompanied with some bad ones, to which they're a little too much inclined: For they are jealous, quick of their promises, slow to perform; but above all, revengeful; insomuch that many times Revenge descends from Family to Family.

The *Italian* Language is a kind of adulterated *Latin*, which the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Lombards*, and other People inhabiting *Italy*, have much corrupted:

rupted : Nor do they speak it equally polite in all parts of the Kingdom. It is more refined in *Tuscany* then any where else : but the *Tuscans* do not pronounce it so well as the *Romans* ; which is the reason of the *Italian* Proverb, *Lingua Toscana in Bucca Romana*. And it is observed, that the *Italians* speak in the throat, the *Venetians* in the roof of the mouth, the *Neapolitans* between the teeth, and the *Genoese* between the Lips.

The *Roman* Apostolic Religion, is the only Religion allowed over all the States of *Italy*, wherein, for the preservation of it, there are several Tribunals of the Inquisition erected ; not but that there are great numbers of *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* setl'd upon the Sea-Coasts, drawn thither by the conveniency of Trade : And thô the Magistrates know that they are departed from the Church, yet 'tis their interest to take no cognizance of it. The *Jews* enjoy much more freedom, and have their Synagogues even in *Rome* it self, upon the Payment of an Annual Tribute. There are also *Greeks* and *Armenians* in some Cities, who perform their Church Worship according to the customs of their Country.

History informs us, that after the Foundation of *Rome*, *Italy* was govern'd by Kings for the space of 245 Years, and that *Tarquin the Proud* was the last of her Kings. That afterwards the *Romans* erected themselves into a Commonwealth, which, under the conduct of *Consuls* and *Senators*, acquir'd Immortal Honour, as well for their Policy, as for an infinite number of Victories which they obtain'd over their Enemies. That Commonwealth lasted till the 706th Year of

Rome,

rome, at what time *Julius Cæsar* was proclaim'd Emperor, and extended the *Roman Empire* in all the three parts of the *World* which were then known; for *America* was not discover'd in those days. After this Empire had mounted to the highest period of its *Grandeur*, it declin'd in such a manner, that it has left us a memorable Example of the instability and fleeting condition of all *Earthly Grandeur*. This formidable Empire being fallen to decay, was dismember'd in the Reign of *Honorius*, who dy'd in the year of Christ 423, and 4176th after the Foundation of *Rome*.

Italy after this fell under the Dominion of the Emperors of *Constantinople*, who sent thither their *Viceroy*s or *Governors* under the Title of *Exarchs*, who kept their *Court* at *Ravenna*. But that Government, which began in the year of Christ 568, lasted not above 184 years, at what time those Emperors were expell'd by the Kings of *Lombardy*. Afterwards, the Emperors of the West conquer'd *Italy*; and the Kingdom of *Lombardy* was quite extinguish'd in 774, by *Charlemain*, who made great Presents to the *Holy See*: that Monarch, and the Kings of *France*, his Successors, being the only Princes who rais'd the Temporal Power of the Pope to that degree wherein we now behold it.

This part of *Europe* is at this day divided among several Potentates. That is to say, the Pope in the Ecclesiastical State: The King of *Spain*, who is of the House of *Austria*, of the Branch of *Burgundy*, possesses the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the State of *Milan*, and the Island of *Sardigna*. These two Potentates are

the most considerable in *Italy*; the next to them are,

The Republic of *Venice*.

The Republic of *Genoa*.

The Republic of *Luca*.

The Grand Duke of *Tuscany* of the House of *Medici*.

The Duke of *Savoy* of the House of *Saxony*.

The Duke of *Mantua* of the House of *Gonzaga*.

The Duke of *Parma* of the House of *Farneze*.

The Duke of *Modena* of the House of *d'Este*.

There are many other Sovereign Princes who have power of Life and Death over their Subjects, with absolute authority to make War and Peace, and to coyn Money; but by reason of the small Extent of their Territories, are call'd the Petty Princes of *Italy*. Such are,

The Republic of *St. Marin*.

The Bishop of *Trent*.

The Duke of *Guastalla*.

The Duke of *Sabionetta*.

The Count of *Novelare*.

The Prince of *Bozzolo*.

The Duke of *Mirandola*.

The Prince of *Monaco*.

The Prince of *Maffera*.

The Prince of *Piombino*.

The Duke of *Bracciano*: And several others.

All the States of these Princes hold of the Church, or of the Emperor of *Germany*. Only the Territories of the Pope and the Republic of *Venice* are independent. 'Tis to be observ'd, that the States that hold of the Church, devolve to it again, if the Proprietors happen to die without

Issue Male ; the Daughters not being admitted to succeed their Fathers.

There are reckon'd to be in *Italy* 68 Principalities ; 95 Dukedoms ; an infinite number of Archbishoprics and Bishoprics, and great store of Universities ; of which the most famous are those of *Padua*, *Venice*, *Turin*, *Pavia*, *Siena*, *Pisa*, *Bologna*, *Rome*, *Ferrara*, *Fermo*, *Macerata*, *Salerno*, *Naples*.

The principal Cities of *Italy*, are *Rome*, which is the Metropolis of the whole Country, term'd the *Holy* ; next to that, *Naples* the Noble, *Florence* the Fair, *Genoa* the Proud, *Milan* the Great, *Ravenna* the Ancient, *Venice* the Rich, *Padua* the Learned, and *Bologna* the Fat.

It remains that I should speak of some Customs that are general in *Italy*. In regard the Coasts of *Italy* upon the Mediterranean Sea are much infested by the Pyrates of *Barbary*, who often Land there, and carry away the Inhabitants in the Country with the best of their Goods, there are little Forts built all along the Coasts, about a mile distance one from another ; more especially upon the *Riviera di Genoa*, and upon the Coasts of *Naples* and *Sicily*, where six men keep Garrison with two Pieces of Cannon to prevent Descents. These Guards every night kindle one or two Fires upon the neighbouring Mountains. When there is but one, it is call'd a *Fire of Assurance*, as being a sign that no Turkish Brigantine has appear'd all that day. But if they kindle two some Paces off one from another, 'tis to give notice to the Inhabitants to stand upon their Guards, and that they have seen some Pi-

rates sounding where to get ashore. Those Fires they call *Fires of Mistrust*.

The *Italians* never tell the Clock as other People of *Europe* do. They begin to tell One at the close of the Day; so that the Hours of Noon and Midnight alter higher or lower according to the Seasons. For Example, the 12th of *August* which we reckon to be Noon in *France*, the *Italians* count it 17 a clock, and 24 when the Sun disappears. They keep a man at their principal Clocks, who, when the Clock has strook, with a Hammer strikes as many times upon the same Bell as the Clock strook; that if any one were mistaken in telling the first time, he may not fail to tell right the second.

'Tis also a usual thing to be robb'd upon the High-way, more especially near any Garrison Towns; but most of all in the Territories of the King of *Spain*. Nor is there any trusting to the Guards which are granted to those that desire 'em, because those Guards many times share the Booty with the Thieves, who for the most part disguise themselves in the Habit of Pilgrims or Hermits.

Neither Wives nor Maids stir out of Doors unless it be to Church, or at least very seldom; and when they do, they are attended by some Spy which their jealous Parents or Husbands send along with 'em to watch 'em. That Sex never appears either in Shops or Markets; for the Men drive all the Trade. Marriages are usually celebrated by Proxies; and many times the Man and the Woman never see one another till they come before the Priest to be married.

When

When Mass is said in *Italy*, only the Men rise up at the Gospel.

I could relate many more things of *Italy* in General; but I reserve 'em for the several Chapters of each particular State, to which they more properly belong.

C H A P. II.

Of the States of the Duke of Savoy.

THE Dukes of *Savoy* descend from the House of *Saxony*, one of the most ancient and most illustrious Families of *Germany*. 'Tis above a thousand years since that they have been in Sovereign Possession of *Piemont* and *Savoy*, and no less then five Emperors and four Kings have descended from it. The Duke of *Savoy* bears a Crown fasten'd over his Arms, ever since *Charlotte de Lusignan* Queen of *Jerusalem*, *Cyprus* and *Armenia*, being driven out of her Kingdom by her Bastard Brother, and flying for Refuge to *Rome* under the Pontificate of *Sixtus IV.* where she died in 1489, bequeath'd all her Pretensions to *Cyprus*, in the presence of the Pope and several Cardinals, to *Charles Duke of Savoy* her Nephew. Nevertheless, he is not address'd to by the Title of *Majesty*, but only of *His Royal Highness*, and *Perpetual Vicar* of the Holy Empire in *Italy*.

The Duke of *Savoy*, upon a stress of necessity, may be able to bring into the Field about 30000 Foot, and 5000 Horse. His fixed Revenue in

time of Peace amounts to Six millions fourscore and eighteen thousand Livres of *Piemont*. But that Livre not being worth above five French Sols, that Sum amounts to no more then to Four millions five hundred forty three thousand six hundred Livres of our money.

Althô the Duke of *Savoy* coins Pistols, Ducatoons, Pieces of Six Sols, and other small Money, however the Pieces of *France* and *Spain* go currant in his Country. The French Crowns go there for seventy two Sols, and the other Pieces proportionably. But nothing is so much talk'd of in *Piemont* as Florins; which is a chimerical sort of money like our Livres of *France*, the Florin not being worth above twelve Sols, and the Ducatoon goes in *Piemont* for 84 Sols.

As for the manners of the *Savoyards* and *Piemontois*, the Nobility are endow'd with all the Qualities requir'd in Persons of their Rank. The People are laborious, and naturally very affable, good Husbands, sober, and fit to undergo any sort of Hardship; but they have no great inclination to War.

The Dukes of *Savoy* have always appear'd very zealous for the Catholic Religion, which has often induc'd 'em to make use of their Power to constrain their Subjects in the Vallies of *Vaudois* to return to the Bosom of the Church, from whence they departed in the last Age. The Duke now reigning is the only person that brought his design to pass, by forcing the most obstinate in their Religion to leave their Habitations, and to retire into *Switzerland* and *Germany*. But two years after, in 1689. he recall'd 'em

'em to serve in his War against *France*, and permits 'em the free Exercise of their Religion.

The Government of *Savoy* is purely Monarchical; and the Salic Law takes place there as well as in *France*, for the Daughters never inherit the Sovereignty. For want of Male Issue, the Succession appertains to the next of kin to the Duke, of the Masculine Line.

Savoy was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Sigismund*, in favour of *Amadeus*, the 8th Count of *Savoy*. Tho the Country be altogether Mountainous, yet it abounds in very fertile Valleys. The principal Cities in it are *Chamberi*, *Nice*, and *Villa Franca*, which are now reduc'd under the Dominion of *France*, together with all the rest of the Province, which is bounded to the North by the River *Rhine* and the Lake of *Geneva*; to the East, by *Switzerland* and *Piemon*; to the South, by the *Dauphinate*; and to the West, by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *La Bress* and *Burgundy*.

Piemon is another Province of the States of *Savoy*, so called from the situation of it at the foot of the *Alpes*. The eldest Sons of the Princes of *Piemon* bear the Title of *Dukes of Piemon*. This Province is much more fertile then *Savoy*; being bounded to the East by *Milan* and *Montferrat*; to the South, by the Republic of *Genoa*, and the County of *Nice*; by *Savoy* and the *Dauphinate* to the West; and *Le Vela* to the North.

Turin is not only the Capital City of *Piemon*, but of all the Duke's Territories, where he also keeps his Court. It is seated in a fertile Plain, between the Rivers *Po*, and *Daire*. It is secur'd

by

by a Citadel with five good Bastions, furnish'd with all things necessary for the defence of it. Nevertheless the French took it, with an Army far inferior to that of the Spaniards who defended it. During the Siege, the Spaniards threw in Powder, Letters, &c. by the assistance of a Mortar, invented by a Fleming, which for that reason was call'd, *The Courier Cannon*.

The City of *Turin* is adorn'd with an Arch-bishopric and a University, wherein all Sciences are profess'd, and it boasts it self to be the first City of *Italy* where Printing was made use of. The chiefest Curiosity in *Turin* most worthy the Observation of a Traveller is the Citadel, wherein there is a Well to be admir'd for the largeness of it, and the conveniency of watering a great number of Horses without any trouble; for they ascend one way, and descend another.

The Ducal Palace is magnificent for the Furniture of it, as well for the Winter as for the Summer. Among the Rarities which are shewn to Strangers, there is a Chariot of Massie Gold, having six Horses of the same Metal spang'd to it, and enchas'd all over with precious Stones. There is also a little Castle of Gold, with Artillery and Fortifications of the same Metal. There is besides an Engin, that carries her Royal Highness from her Chamber to her Baths, with a single Pulley, by the favour of a Counterpoise, and that with all the safety and ease imaginable.

The Cathedral Church of *Turin* is very stately; wherein is kept the sacred Sudary, in which the Face and part of the Body of our Saviour are imprinted. They assure ye, that is the same

where-

wherein the Saviour of the World was shrouded before he was laid in the Sepulchre of *Arima-bea*, and that it was brought into *Savoy* by the Daughter of *John King of Cyprus and Jerusalem*, who marry'd *Lewis of Savoy*. But that which raises a greater Contest is this, that they shew ye such another Sudary at *Desanton*, the Capital of *Franche Conte*.

They whose Curiosity leads 'em to see the Tomb of *Clement Marot*, the famous Poet and *Valet de Chambre to Francis the First*, will find it at *Turin*. For that having been banish'd for his irregular Life from the Court of *France*, he went to *Geneva*, from whence he was also expell'd for his loose Living, and retiring to *Turin*, died in 1544, in the 60th year of his Age. Altho' he understood neither *Hebrew*, *Greek*, nor *Latin*, nevertheless he Translated one part of *David's Psalms* into *French Verse*, which are sung by the Protestants at this day, both in *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. And notwithstanding that the more Learned among them agree, that he observ'd little exactness, and that there are many Versions much better, both for the Sense and the Poetry, yet *Marot's* are still preferr'd before all others, perhaps because he was censur'd by the *Sorbon* in the Reign of *Francis the First*. *Marot* was born at *Cabors* in *Querci*, and after his death the following E P I T A P H was made upon him :

Querci;

*Querci, the Court, Piemont and all the Earth,
Bred, Fed, Enterr'd me, knew my Worth.
Querci my Love, the Court had all my Time,
Piemont my Bones, and all the Earth my Rhime.*

The Duke has also several Houses of Pleasure in the parts adjoining to Turin, of which the chiefest are *Parc*, *Valentin*, and *Mille fleurs*; but they have all suffer'd very much through the Violences of the War, as well as the rest of *Piemont*.

Suza is one of the principal Cities of *Piemont*, by the *Romans* call'd *Segusium*, which was one of *Pompey's Colonies*, who was the first that open'd the passage of Mount *Genevre*. It has undergone however several Calamities upon several occasions. History informs us that *Constantine the Great* caus'd it to be plunder'd and then burnt. In a second Conflagration which it suffer'd through the provok'd fury of the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, all the Records and Rolls of the House of *Savoy* were consum'd. This City is considerable for the situation of it, in regard it shuts up one of the principal Inlets of *France* into *Italy*. However the *French* have forc'd it several times; more especially at the beginning of this Age, though the Duke of *Savoy* had rais'd a dozen Barricado's in the Defiles, which defended one another; and in our time the King's Armies clear'd their way through it, and are still in possession of it. There are still to be seen at *Suza* very fair Remains of a *Triumphal Arch*, which some say was erected by the *Goths*, others by the

the Romans; though others are of Opinion that they are the Ruines of the Trophies rear'd by the Emperor *Augustus* 740 years after the building of *Rome*, and 14 before the Birth of our Saviour.

Nice is the Capital City of a County of the same name, which was formerly included within Provence, and which *Amadeus* the Seventh usurp'd from *Joan* Countess of Provence, at the same time that she was busi'd in pacifying the Troubles of *Naples*. To palliate which Usurpation, the Dukes of *Savoy* alledge, that *Ioland*, the Mother and Nurse of *Lewis* the Third, Count of Provence, and King of *Naples*, surrendred that County to *Amadeus* of *Savoy* in 1419, in compensation for the Sum of 160000 Livres, which he pretended to be due to him from his Pupil. But besides that that Sum was never due, nor a sufficient Equivalent giv'n for that County, *Ioland* had no power to grant away the Territories of her Son, tho' the Duke's Pretensions had been just. However it were, both the City and the County are now in the hands of the *French*; *Catinat* making himself Master of the Cities of *Nice* and *Villa Franca* at the beginning of the year 1691.

The City of *Nice* was founded by the Inhabitants of *Marseilles*, who made it one of their Colonies: And it was enlarr'd out of the Ruins of *Cemella*, the Bishopric of which place was translated to *Nice*. It is a Town of great Trade, wherein are still to be seen some Remainders of an Amphitheatre erected in Honour of the *Romans*, and some Footsteps of a Temple of *Pluto*, and another dedicated to *Juno*. The Cita-

Citadel is built upon a steep Rock, and is look'd upon as one of the strongest Forts in *Europe*. The *Turks* besieg'd it in the year 1543, but were forc'd to leave it. The *Cathedral Church* is dedicated to *St. Repareus*.

The *Cities* of *Chambeti*, *Montmelian*, and *Villa Franca*, together with the *Cities* of *Casal* and *Pignerol*, are already described in the *Sixth Chapter* of the *First Volume* of these *Voyages*.

C H A P. III.

The State of Milan.

Milan is a Province of *Italy* with the Title of a *Dukedom*, seated in the most beautiful Country of all *Lombardy*. The Soyl is so fertile in Corn, Wine, and all manner of Fruits, that it bears twice a year. The Highways are all drawn in a Line, with a Canal of Running Water on each side, which, besides the Ornament of it, serves for the Transportation of Goods and Merchandise from the adjoyning Countries. The Goodness and Fertility of the Country procur'd it formerly the Envy of many, and made it the Seat of cruel Wars. The Revenues of it in time of Peace may amount to Two Millions and Four hundred thousand Crowns; which Sum is advanc'd a third part in time of War. This State is so numerously Peopl'd, that in case of necessity it is able to bring above 50000 men into the Field. Nevertheless, the King of *Spain* is so ill serv'd, that the

Offi-

Officers only make the benefit of the Revenue, and his Catholick Majesty is constrain'd to send considerable Sums for the payment of 20000 Men which he maintains in the Country.

Besides the *Spanish Money*, and the *Genoese Coyn* that goes currant in *Milanois*, the Mint sends forth also *Philipins*, *Ducatoons*, *Creusons*, *Parbayolles*, and *Sesins*. A *Philipin* contains the value of 6 *Livres* 6 *Sols* of the Country; the *Ducatoon*, 7 *Livres*; the *Creuson*, 5 *Livres* 10 *Sols*; the *Parbayolle*, 2 *Sols* and a half, or 5 *Sesins*, which is a small *Copper Coyn*, two of which make a *Sol*. The *Milanois Livre* is worth about 10 *Sols* of France.

Milan, an Archiepiscopal City, is the Metropolis of the Duchy, built by the *Gauls* when they sett'd in *Italy* about the year 170, after the building of *Rome*. The *Romans* expell'd 'em thence 462 years after. This Country was often expos'd to the Incursions of the *Barbarians*, the *Goths*, and *Huns*; and after that, was subdu'd by the *Lombards*, who possess'd it till the Reign of *Charlemain*, who made it a part of the Empire. By degrees this City became so powerful, that she commanded all her Neighbours; and her Pride swell'd to that height, that she several times rebell'd against her Sovereigns. The Emperor *Frederic the First* was constrain'd to make use of Force to reduce her to Obedience, which he brought to pass in 1160; and soon after the Empress his Wife going to *Milan*, the People rose, cut the throats of the Imperial Garrison, and seizing upon the Empress, set her upon an Ass with her face toward the Tail, which they gave her in

in her hand in stead of a Bridle, and so led her through the whole City. The Emperor justly incens'd at such a piece of Insolence, besieg'd the City, and forc'd it to surrender at Discretion the 3d of *March, 1162.* Which done, he levell'd it with the Earth all but three Churches, drew a Plough over the whole, and sow'd it with Salt, as an Eternal Memorial of Reproach and Infamy upon the People, who had no way to redeem their Lives, but by drawing with their Teeth a Fig out of the Fundament of the Ass upon which they had set the Empress ; and they that refus'd to do it were put to the Sword.

Nine years after the City was rebuilt, and rose by degrees in such a manner, that now it is call'd the *Great.* The Duchy of *Milan* is claim'd by the Kings of *France*, upon account that *John Gaiazzo*, first Duke of *Milan*, having given his Daughter *Valentina* in marriage to *Lewis* of *France* Duke of *Orleans*, Second Son of *Charles the Fifth*, surnamed the *Wise*, it was covenanted by the Articles of the Contract, That if the said *John* happen'd to dye without Male Issue, the Duchy of *Milan* should descend to *Lewis* his Son-in-Law, and his Successors. So that *John-Maria* and *Philip-Maria* dying without Legitimate Offspring, the Succession belong'd without dispute to *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, the Son of *Lewis*. *Charles the Fifth* was not ignorant of this Pretension, when he promis'd *Francis the First*, King of *France*, to give him the Investiture of it for one of his Sons, at the Sollicitation of the Electors of the Empire. But taking the advantage of his Power, and the disorders of *France*,

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the Emperor was so far from standing to his word, that he gave the Investiture to *Philip* the Second, his own Son; and ever since the Kings of *Spain* have possess'd that Duchy.

It is observ'd, that the City of *Milan* has been besieg'd 40 times, taken 22; that it has 22 Gates, including those belonging to the Suburbs; 230 Churches, 96 Parishes, and that it is 10 miles in circuit. It has a Senate, consisting of a President and twelve Senators, of which three must be natural *Spaniards*. There is in it so great a number of Handicraft Tradesmen, that 'tis commonly said, That *Milan* ought to be ruin'd to accommodate *Italy*. This City is defended by a Castle fortifi'd with six Bastions lin'd with Brick, and environ'd with Moats of running Waters. There are three different Inclosures able to make great Resistance; for which reason it is look'd upon to be one of the best Fortresses of *Europe*. It is about a mile in compass, containing whole Streets, wherein all manner of Artificers keep their shops. It also includes large Palaces, where the Officers lodge; and several Piazza's, in one of which 6000 men may be drawn up in Battelarray. There are in it likewise four Wells or Fountains, which are never empty; one Mill, above 200 Pieces of Cannon mounted upon the Bastions, not counting in those which are in the Arsenal, which is furnish'd with all manner of Arms. In one Hall of the Castle is to be seen the Cannon that kill'd Marshal *Cregui* when he besieg'd *Breme*, which is laid upon the Ground, to the end it may never be made use of again.

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The Cathedral Church, which is call'd the *Domo*, is the largest and most superb in all *Italy*, except *St. Peter's* in *Rome*; being lin'd with *Marble* within and without, sustain'd with 60 *Columns* of white *Marble*, which three men can hardly fathom, the least of which cost 1000 *Crowns*; those of *Adam* and *St. Bartholomew* are the best esteem'd: The whole Church is about 250 *Paces* long. In *St. Anthony's* Church is to be seen a *Brazen Serpent*, which they would make you believe to be the same that *Moses* lifted up in the *Desert*; and that the Emperor *Theodosius* brought it to *Milan*.

Strangers go to see the Great Hospital at *Milan*, considerable for the largenes and magnificence of it, the conveniency of the Building, and the good order of the Government. It is endow'd with a Revenue for the maintenance of above 4000 Persons. The Chambers of the Sick are built in form of a Cross, with an Altar open on four sides in the middle, where the sick People go to say *Mass* at their going to bed. Besides this Hospital, there is another upon the Moat of the City, wherein there are as many Chambers as there are Days in the Year.

There are to be seen at *Milan* the Ruins of *Triumphal Arches*, *Baths*, and other *Roman* Edifices; and the Church of *St. Lawrence*, built after the Model of the *Roman Pantheon*, was a Temple dedicated to *Hercules*. In former times the Emperors were crown'd at *Milan* with an *Iron Crown*, and at *Alexandria* in the same Province with a *Crown of Straw*.

The other Cities belonging to this Duchy are *Coma, Cremona, Tortona, Lodi, Novara, Valencia, Pavia, &c.* which are all considerable in some respect or other ; but my purpose is to speak of *Milan* and *Pavia* only, which are the principal.

Pavia, regularlē fortified, is seated in a Plain upon the River *Tecino*. In the Cathedral is to be seen a small Mast of a Ship, which the People believe to be *Rowland's Lance*, who was Nephew to *Charlemain*. St. *Austin's* is remarkable for the Tomb where that Saint lies Enter'd. In the Grand Piazza stands a Statue of the Emperor *Constantine*, though some will rather have it to be the Statue of the Emperor *Antoninus*. It stood formerly at *Ravenna*, from whence it was remov'd to *Pavia*. And History observes upon this Subject, that *Laurec* the French General having taken that City by storm in 1527, a Soldier of *Ravenna*, who enter'd first, desir'd of his General that Statue for his Reward, to the end he might send it back to *Ravenna*. But the Inhabitants being more afflicted with that loss, then the loss of their Estates which the Soldiers were just going to plunder from 'em, or the Lives of their Country-men, made such lamentable Outcries, that they mov'd the Victor to let 'em have their Statue for a Crown of Gold, which he engag'd 'em to give the Soldier. The City of *Pavia* is adorn'd with a University, founded by *Charlemain*, who, in 734, took the City, and *Didier*, the last King of the *Lombards*, Prisoner. In 1525, *Francis* the First having laid Siege to *Pavia*, and sent a part of his Army to *Naples*, *Charles* the

the Fifth taking advantage of that Diversion, gave him Battel, which prov'd so fatal to *France*, that the King was taken Prisoner, and carry'd into *Spain*. 'Tis observ'd, that this happen'd upon St. *Mattbias*'s day, a day always fortunate to that Emperor. For he was born upon that day, and receiv'd the Imperial Crown upon that day.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Republic of Genoa.

THE State of *Genoa*, is a Fief of the Empire which possesses that part of the *Mediterranean Coast*, which we call *La Riviera di Genoa*, and which was heretofore the Country of the ancient *Ligurians*. This Republic carries the Name of *The Capital City*, which some will have to derive the Name of it from *Janus*. At this day it is divided into the Western and the Eastern *Riviera*; being bounded by the River *Magro* to the East, by the Principality of *Monaco* to the West, the Mountains of *Piemont* and *Milan* to the North, and the *Ligustic Sea* to the South.

The Maritime Force of this Commonwealth consists in Armed Gallies, and two Men of War carrying between 60 and 70 Guns apiece, for the security of Trade. Upon a case of Extremity they can bring into the Field 30000 Foot. There are about 69000 Souls in the City of *Genoa*, 80000 in the Eastern *Riviera*, and about 113000 in the Western *Riviera*. The Revenues of this

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Republic amount to 1200000 Crowns, but in regard the most part of it is engag'd for the Debts of the State, there remains not above 150000 Livres, as I have learnt from the most exact Memoirs drawn up by a Person, who by reason of his Employment was perfectly well acquainted with the Finances of the Republic.

The Money stamp'd with the Arms of *Spain* goes currant in the State of *Genoa*, when it is Weight. Nevertheless, the Republic coins *Pistoles*, *Genoese*, *Piasters*, *Reals*, and some other small Money. The *Spanish Pistole* is worth 17 Livres 16 Sols, which is as much as 3 *Piasters*; one *Genoese* goes for 3 *Piasters* and a half. The *Piaster* of *Perou*, which weighs a *French Crown*, is worth 4 Livres 16 Sols: So that a *French Livre* amounts to 32 Sols of *Genoa*.

The *Genoese* are very expert in Sea-Affairs, and have contributed very much toward all the Enterprizes that have been undertaken for the Conquest of the *Holy Land*. In former times they won from the Infidels the Kingdoms of *Corfu*, *Sardinia*, and *Cyprus*; as also the Islands of *Mete-lite* and *Chio*; and have been Masters of the Cities of *Coffa* and *Pera*. 'Tis true, that at present they are despoil'd of all these Countries except *Corse*, from whence they have no other advantage but that of a Royal Crown affixed over the Arms of the Republic, and the Title of *Most Serene*. The *Genoese* are proud and inconstant; of which, the sundry sorts of Government which they have admitted within these few years are an uncontrollable Proof. At present they keep much to the humour of the *Spaniards*, even to an Affe-

Affectation of their Habit. Nor are they belov'd by the rest of the People of *Italy*, among whom these Characters of the *Genoese* are very common: *Gente senza Fide*, *Mare senza Pesce*, *Monte senza Legno*, & *Donna senza Veregogna*. *A People without Faith, a Sea without Fish, Mountains without Wood, and Women without Modesty.*

The *Genoese* differ from the *Spaniards* in this, that they are much addicted to Trade and Labour. The Gentlemen drive a Trade in all manner of Stuffs, which they sell by Wholesale; for they are not permitted to sell by Retail, nor to keep Shops. 'Tis a custom in *Genoa*, That the Parties never sign the Acts which are pass'd before the Public Notary, who by this means are the Masters of the Estates and Tranquility of Families. Nor do the Witnesses sign their Depositions, neither are they brought Face to Face with the Parties accus'd. The Nobility are not to have either directly or indirectly any private Communication with any Foreign Ministers.

When a Stranger arrives at *Genoa*, he is oblig'd to give in his Name to the Commissioners appointed, from whom they have leave to remain four days in the City, without which they would not be admitted into any Inn. And it is observable, that if a Man be not very careful to carry this Permission about him, and to renew it in case he intends to stay any longer, he is in danger to be seiz'd by the *Sbirri*, and condemn'd to a Forfeiture of 5 Pistoles.

When they proceed to the Election of Senators, several persons put Money into that which

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is call'd the *Seminary*, as into a *Lottery*: And they who have the good fortune to divine who will be the five Senators, whose Names are first drawn, among a hundred and twenty, out of a small Box by a little Boy, such is the multiplication of the Money at that sort of Play, that a Man who has ventur'd 10 Pistoles, may win between 7 and 800. Which thô it rarely falls out, yet the Accident is not without Example.

The *Genoese* wear Fardingales, which is the reason that they frequently embarrass one another when they meet in the Streets, which are very narrow. One day, a Lady made use of her Fardingale to get her Son out of Prison: He was about 18 years of Age, and was condemn'd to die. His Mother having leave to visit him in order to the taking of her last Leave of him, put him under her Petticoat, which was born up by a circle of Steel in stead of Whalebone, and two Women leading her as she went along, according to the custom of *Italy*, she got home, and was deliver'd without the help of a Mid-wife, and the same day sent away her Child as far as *Marseilles* to Nurse. The most part of the Houses in *Genoa* are built with Terrasses at the top, where the Women go to dry their Hair after they have wash'd 'em, to make 'em look yellow.

There is no State in *Europe* that has submitted to so many sorts of Government, as that of *Genoa*. Not to make an exact Enumeration of 'em, I shall only acquaint ye, That they were first subjected to the *Romans*, afterwards to the *Lombards*, and then to the Emperors. 'Tis observ'd,



that

that from the year 1454, to 1528, *Genoa* has been under twelve sorts of Government. She has been rul'd by *Consuls*, *Podesta's*, *Captains*, *Governors*, *Lieutenants*, *Rectors of the People*, *Abbots of the People*, *Reformers*, *Dukes both Noble and Popular*, &c.

The Kings of *France* have been in possession of *Genoa* at several different times. In 1396, this City was surrender'd to *Charles VI.* and in 1409, the Inhabitants massacred the *French*, and put themselves under the *Marquis of Montferrat*. Four years after they chose *Dukes*. In 1421, they submitted to the *Duke of Milan*. But in 1436, being weary of that Government, they made choice of *Dukes* again, who govern'd 'em till 1458, at what time they gave themselves into the Hands of *Charles VII.* King of *France*. In 1461, the *French* were expell'd to make way for the *Popular Dukes*, of whom there were five sorts in three years. After which the City surrender'd it self to *Francis Forza* *Duke of Milan*, who was expell'd in 1478, after which they had *Dukes* till 1488. and then the *Duke of Milan* took possession of it again.

History informs us, that the *Genoese* having sent Ambassadors to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, with Offers to surrender themselves into his hands; that Monarch, who foresaw how little reason they had to rely upon the Faith of a People so inconstant and subject to rebel, return'd 'em for Answer, *That if they gave their City to him, he would give it to the Devil*. However it were, in 1499, *Lewis XII.* took *Genoa* by Assault, and had resolv'd to ruin it by Fire and

and Sword. But the Inhabitants having laid about four thousand small Children in the Grand Piazza that cry'd out for Mercy, The King touch'd with compaffion, pardon'd the Parents in favour of the innocent Children. But the People growing never the better for it, revolted in 1506; the *French* retook it in 1507, and were expell'd again in 1512. The next year they got possession of it once more, and remain'd Masters of it till 1522, at what time the City was taken and pillag'd by the Army of *Charles V.* *Francis I.* reconquer'd it in 1527; but the next year *Andrew Doria*, a *Genoese*, who commanded the *French* Fleet, revolted, and betraying his King and his own Honour, made use of the Forces of the *French* Crown to deliver *Genoa* from the Dominion of *France*; and since that time it has been govern'd by a Senate, of which the chief, who is call'd the *Duke*, is chang'd every two years.

This new Government is Aristocratical: The Duke is assist'd with eight Senator-Governors, and four Procurators; two of which, in their turns, lodge with him in the Ducal Palace four months in the year: And this is that which is call'd the Senate. But the Basis and Foundation of the Republic resides in the Grand Council, compos'd out of 400 Gentlemen chosen out of the ancient and new Nobility. This Council deliberates joynly with the Duke and the Senators of whatever concerns Peace or War. There are also two sorts of Noble Families, which are distinguish'd by Antiquity and new Creation; the number of the first is no more then 28, the

others are in all 437 ; and the Duke and the Senators are chosen alternatively out of these two sorts of Nobility.

Philip II. King of Spain, and his Successors, out of a Prospect purely politic, have insensibly fasten'd the Genoese to their Interests, by borrowing vast Sums of Money. Philip II. borrow'd two Millions of this Republic, which was never repay'd : Quite the contrary this Sum has been so multiply'd, as well by new Loans, as by the Interests added to the Principal, that it has occasion'd a common Saying, *That the King of Spain holds the Genoese faster chain'd to his Yoke, then if he were in possession of the City* ; In regard these Republicans must be either Slaves to his Catholic Majesty, or lose their Debt.

The Duke must be at least 50 years of Age before he can be Elected ; and after his two years Regency, he cannot obtain the same Employment till after the expiration of 12 years. He can admit no Visits, give no Audiences, open no Letters that are directed to him, but in the presence of the Senators that are lodg'd with him in his Palace. His Robe of Ceremony is of Red Velvet or Damask, made after the old fashion, ruffled below, with a pointed Cap of the same Stuff with the Robe. When the term of his Regency is expir'd, which falls out to be upon the 13th of August, at 14 a Clock and half an hour after, he repairs to the Assembly of the Colledges, where the Secretary of the Assembly returns him Thanks in these terms: *Vos tra Serenita ha fornito il suo tempo, vostra Eccellenza sene vadi a casa. Your Serenity has compleated your Time,*

you may return home again. Which he does at the same time, and being come to his own door, he returns Thanks to the Senators and Gentlemen that attended him ; which done, he puts off his Red Robe, and puts on his Senators Gown, which he wears all the rest of his Life.

Three Days after, they proceed to the Election of a new Duke, the Dean of the Senators performing the Function. Presently the Grand Council is call'd together, which names Fifteen Persons proper for that Dignity : out of these Fifteen the Little Council chuses Six, who being communicated back to the Grand Council, they chuse One, who, nevertheless is not Crown'd till Three Months after, thô some have been Crown'd sooner ; and among others, *Francesco Maria Sercaro*, who was Elected, and Crown'd the same day. The Ceremony is perform'd by the Arch-Bishop of *Genoa* in the Cathedral Church. Moreover, the Duke and the Senators are oblig'd to take the Communion twice a year, at *Christmas* and *Easter*.

The Lesser Council is compos'd of the Duke, the Senators, the Colledges, and 200 Gentlemen, none under Seven and twenty years of Age. This Council is Summon'd together by the sound of a Bell ; and as every Gentleman enters into the Chamber, an Usher in a long Red Robe presents him with a little wooden Ball Silver'd over, which he throws into a Bason over against the Duke. When all the Noblemen are enter'd, the Door is shut, and the Chancellor counts the Balls, that he may know the number of those that compose the Assembly ; and after the Duke

has made known the occasion of their Assembling, the Suffrages are gather'd after this manner: A Sub-Chancellor distributes to every one a white Wollen or Linen Ball; and another Sub-Chancellor gives about a Black Ball; and a Third presents 'em with an Urn, which they call a *Pix*, where are Two Pipes, the One for the *Negative*, the Other for the *Affirmative*, which close together at the top in such a manner, that the hand of him that throws in the Ball, covering all the entrance, it cannot be discern'd into which Pipe he puts in the Black or the White. It is also to be observ'd, that the Decrees of this Council must be render'd Authentick by a Hunderd thirty four Voices at least, which are Two Thirds of the Two hundred.

The Grand Council is compos'd of the Duke, the Senate, and all the Colledges, the lesser Council, and all the Nobility of the City. It is summon'd together after the same manner as the Lesser Council, and the Duke also Declares the occasion of their coming. It is then chiefly call'd together when any Law is to be abolish'd, or any new ones to be made; or when *Plebeian* is to be admitted into the Nobility; or for the laying new Taxes or Impositions. In short, in this Assembly it is that all the Power and Authority of the State resides. But these Matters are all prepar'd in the Lesser Council, before they are propos'd in the Grand ones.

The City of *Genoa*, adorn'd with an Arch-Bishoprick, is the Capital City of the State; Surnam'd the *Superb*, as well by reason of the Humor of the Inhabitants, as the Magnificence of the Buildings; being seated by the Sea side up-

on

on the Ascent of a Hill, in the Form of an Amphitheater. It is surrounded with good Walls on that side next the Land, and well fortify'd in all parts where it lies liable to be attackt. It is about Six *Italian Miles* in Circuit, but the Streets are very narrow and dark, by reason of the height of the Houses. Four Gates belong to it, a great number of Magnificent Palaces, and a good Harbor, tho' the entrance into it be somewhat difficult, by reason of several Rocks that lye round about it under water. It is defended by a Mole which the *Genoese* built since they revolted from *France*. At the end of the Mole stands a *Phanal*, for the direction of Ships that Sail along the Coast in the night time; and by the situation of the Lanthorn, they in the City understand what Course the Vessels steer, which they perceive. This *Phanal* is built in that part where *Louis XII K. of France* built a Fort to bridle the City.

There is to be seen in *Genoa* an Aquæduct, which carries the Water from one to the other end of the City, and which supplies an infinite number of Fountains; some of which furnish the Vessels before they put to Sea, with fresh Water. If they who Sail from *Genoa* to *Legorne* should happen to want Water, they will meet with a Spring of fresh Water in the middle of the Golph de l'Esprece, that bubbles up through the Salt Water, to the surface of the Sea, and still preserves its sweetness.

The *Domo* (for so are all the Cathedrals call'd in *Italy*) is consecrated to *St. Laurence*. It is all lin'd without side with Black and White

Marble, having Three Doors in the Front, sustain'd with fair Columns of Marble. The Riches within-side also, is exactly correspondent to the out-side Imbellishments. But they who are desirous to see the Reliques, are oblig'd under a forfeiture, to leave their Weapons at the Door. An Iron Gate with Four Locks opens into the Treasury, of which, the Senators keep the Keys. Among other things, they shew ye a Dish all of one Emrauld, which they would make ye believe was presented to *Solomon* by the Queen of *Sheba*, and that *Christ* made use of it at his last Supper with his Disciples; adding withal, that when *Antioch* was taken, the *Genoese* made choice of it for their share of the Booty. Nevertheless, some Authors say, That *Christ* Eat the Paschal Lamb in a Silver Dish, as *Richard Lassels* the Famous *English Traveller* has observ'd. Moreover, they will have the Ashes of *John the Baptist* to be preserv'd in this Cathedral.

There are also other very fair Churches in *Genoa*, of which I forbear to say any thing, for fear of Prolixity; I shall also say nothing of the Palaces, of which there are almost as many as there are Houses. Which Magnificence has occasion'd this Remark, that the *Genoese* are the Richest Private Persons in *Italy*, and the poorest State, and that the People took as much care of their Private Estates, as the *Venetians* of their Republick. But of all the Palaces, Prince *Doria's* is, without all contradiction, the most Superb. For among other Rooms, there is in it a long Gallery pav'd with Black and White Marble, Sixscore Paces long, and Six and Twenty

ty Broad, from whence you may behold all the Vessels and Ships that enter the Port of *Genoa*. The Apartments are so richly furnish'd, that a Governor of *Milan*, not being able to believe that they could all belong to *Doria*, told the Queen of *Spain*, who was to take Shipping at *Genoa*, that She should Lodge in one of the most Noble Palaces of the World, but that the sumptuous Furniture, was borrow'd out of all the most wealthy Houses in the City.

Doria being told of this, before the Queens arrival, caus'd to be Engrav'd upon the Gate of his Palace, *By the Grace of God and the King, the Whole belongs to the Master of the House*. In his Garden is to be seen a large Statue of a Giant, under which is to be read the Epitaph of a Dog, that while he liv'd, had Five hundred Crowns a year allow'd him for his Maintenance.

There are few States of *Europe* where the Civil Policy is better establish'd than at *Genoa*. There are certain Magistrates who are call'd the Magistrates of *Abundance*, whose Care it is to see that the City be provided with Corn, Meal, Wine and Oil for a whole Year (how Dear soever it be); besides what comes daily to the Market, and to regulate and set the price of Provision, according to the Fertility or Scarcity of the Year. And to prevent mis-management, there are in all the Quarters of the City, more especially, near the Courts of Judicature, certain Holes in the Wall, into which all People have the liberty to throw in Accusations against those whom they suspect to have mis-manag'd themselves in their Employments or Commissions; and

and sometimes without any other Conviction it happens to be the misfortune of an innocent Person to be punish'd.

I must not conclude this Chapter, without speaking a word of that which gave the occasion to the Bombing of *Genoa* in 1684. by the *French* Fleet.

The King having make several complaints to this Republick, by Mr. S. Olon, his Envoy Extraordinary, of the proceeding of this City, in opposition to the Interests of that Crown, and the injuries done his Subjects, that Minister could obtain no reasonable satisfaction. In the Second place, his Majesty demanded of the Republick, free passage by Land through their Territories, for his Salt to *Cazal*, and that he might erect a Magazine at *Savona*, of which the Magistrates of *Genoa* had one Key, to secure 'em from any suspition that it was vended in the City of *Savona*; which the Republick refused; and not so contented, they made a private Treaty with *Spain* against *France*, by which the Republick oblig'd themselves to maintain Four thousand Men in the State of *Genoa*, which were to be rais'd in the name of the Count *de Melgar*, and at the charges of the Republick; As also to add Six more Gallies to the Six already prepar'd, to joyn with the *Spanish* Fleet. The most Christian King therefore, inform'd of their Design, commanded his Minister to know their Reason, and offer'd at the same time his Mediation, or his Forces if they had occasion.

But

But the *Genoese* were so far from accepting the King's Proposals, that they return'd haughty and ambiguous Answers, which enforc'd the King to send a Fleet thither, to the end, that the appearance of it might scare 'em into their Duty. To that purpose M. *de Signeley*, Minister and Secretary of State, who was aboard the Fleet, being arriv'd in the Port of *Genoa*, sent for some of the Senators, to whom he made known the Causes of Resentment which the Republick had given the King, and that he was come to demand Satisfaction: that in the mean time they might prevent the mischief that threaten'd 'em, if they unrigg'd the four new Gallies that were already fitted for Sea, and sent to *Paris* four Senators to excuse their Miscarriages to his Majesty. But they refused to accept of this Expedient; and were so bold as to let fly first of all upon the King's Gallies, which had not as yet committed any Act of Hostility; which drew upon 'em a shower of Bombs for some days, that ruin'd a good part of their Palaces.

There is also some reason to believe, that the King would not have stopp'd there, had not the *Genoese* besought Pope *Innocent XI.* to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf, offering to give his Majesty such satisfaction as he should desire. The King therefore, consented to an Accommodation, which was Mediated by *Ranuccio*, Bishop of *Fano*, his Holiness's Nuncio, with M. *Colbert*, Minister and Secretary of State, whom his Majesty had appointed his Plenipotentiary, and the Marquis *de Marini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick.

The

The Treaty was Sign'd at *Versailles* the 12th of February, 1685. Ratifi'd by the Republick the 25th of the same Month, and by his Majesty the 3d. of March following, the substance of which was,

I. That the Duke then Governing, and Four of the Senators should repair to the King in their Ceremonial Habit, and that the Duke, speaking in behalf of the rest, should in the name of the Republick, acknowledge their extream Sorrow for having displeas'd his Majesty, and that he should in his Speech, make use of most submissive and respectful Expressions, and such as should manifest the sincere desire they had to merit his Majesties Good Will for the future, and carefully to study the preservation of it.

II. That the Duke and the Four Senators, at their return to Genoa, should exercise their Employments, and retain their Dignities, and that no others should be chosen into their Places during their absence.

III. That the Republick of Genoa, within a Months time, should dismiss all the Spanish Forces, that had been admitted into the strong Holds and Countrey belonging to the State, and should renounce from henceforth, by virtue of this Treaty, all other Leagues and Associations by them enter'd into, since the First of January 1683.

IV. That the Genoese might rest at the same time, the same number of Gallies which they had three years agoe, and should lay up those that they had since Equipp'd.

V. That the Republick should restore to the French all that they could recover of the Effects that had been

been taken from 'em in the City and Territories of Genoa, the King consenting, out of his Royal Compassion, that instead of Reparation of Damages, to which his Subjects might pretend, for such of their Effects as could not be found, that the Republick should engage themselves, as they did by this Article, to contribute toward the Repair of the Churches and Sacred Places endamag'd by the Bombs ; the King referring it to the Pope to settle the Sum that should be thought convenient for that purpose, and to limit the time for bringing those Repairs to perfection.

VI. That the Republick should pay a Hundred thousand Crowns to the Count de Fiesque, in deduction of his ancient Pretensions, upon the sole consideration that the said Count is under the King's Protection ; and upon condition, that the payment of this Money should no way prejudice the Reasons which the Republick has to alledge against the said Pretensions.

VII. That the King being content with the satisfactions above-nam'd, will vouchsafe the Honour of his Favours to the Republick of Genoa.

VIII. That all Acts of Hostility shall cease by Land, from the day of this Treaty, and by Sea within a Month ; and the Pris'ners on both sides to be set at liberty.

IX. That this Treaty shall be Ratify'd, and the Ratifications exchang'd ; at farthest within Three weeks, &c.

By vertue of this Treaty, the Republick sent the Duke Francis-Maria-Imperiale Lercaro, then ruling, together with four Senators, Marcellino Durazzo, Park Maria Salvago, Giovanni Garibaldi,

do, and *Agostino Lomellino* ; who departed from *Genoa* the 29th of *March*, 1685. attended by six young Gentlemen appointed by the Republick.

They arriv'd the 10th of *April* at *Lions*, and the 18th at *Paris*; where the Duke spent about five and twenty days in preparing his Equipage, and the 4th of *May* had his Audience of the King at *Versailles*, to which he was conducted by *M. Bonneuil* Introductor of Embassadors. Some days before, he had caus'd the Nails that fasten'd the Cloath of State of his Coach to be taken away, as being a distinction that belongs to none but Royal Persons, and Sovereign Princes. The King was seated upon a Throne rais'd ten or twelve steps at the end of the Great Gallery. The King had on each side of him, the *Dauphin*, *Monsieur* the King's Brother, the Duke of *Bourbon*, the Duke of *Main*, and the Count of *Tholouze*, and upon the Duke of *Genoa*'s approach he rose up and put off his Hat: Then he caus'd the Duke to be cover'd, but the four Senators remain'd uncover'd.

The Duke made an elegant Harangue which I shall insert at the end of the Chapter. Which done, the Senators also made their Compliments, and it was observ'd that the Duke was uncover'd all the while the Senators spoke. The Audience being over, they were Treated at Dinner by the King's Order with all the Profusion and Magnificence imaginable; and after Dinner resuming their Ceremonial Habits, which they put off before they sat down to Dinner, they were conducted to wait upon *Monsieur*, the *Dauphiness*,

phiness, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, *Mon-sieur*, *Madame*, and all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. And it was observable that the Senators did not cover till they came to the Duke of *Chartres's Apartment*. They returned that Evening to *Paris*, but the 18th and 23d they went back to *Versailles* in the Habit of Gentlemen to view the Apartments, the Water-works, the place where the great Horses are manag'd, and the Castles of *Trianon* and *Marli*. The 26th the Duke and three Senators, *Salvago* being sick, had their Audience of leave of the King, and departed within a few days for *Genoa*, where they continua'd in their Employments, till the usual time of a new choice.

*The Duke of Genoa's Speech to the King
at Versailles, May 14th. 1685.*

SIR,

MY Republick has always held it for one of the fundamental Maxims of their Government, to signalize themselves by a profound Veneration for this great Crown, which being transmitted to your Majesty by your August Progenitors, you have exalted to so high a degree of Power and Glory, by such prodigious and unheard of Atchievements, that Fame, upon other occasions accustom'd to multiply, proves deficient in this, not being able should she lessen 'em, to render your Great Actions credible to Posterity.

: Prer-

' Prerogatives so sublime, that they enforce all
 ' States to look upon 'em with a most profound
 ' Obsequiousness, and have particularly induc'd
 ' my Republick to distinguish her self above all
 ' others, to manifest it in such a manner, that all
 ' the World may be apparently convinc'd of it:
 ' And the most terrible and fatal Accident that
 ' ever befel her is this of incurring your Maje-
 ' sties high displeasure. I cannot therefore pro-
 ' portionably display her extream Sorrow to have
 ' offended your Majesty; though she is apt to
 ' flatter her self that this is befallen through an
 ' effect of pure Misfortune, nevertheless she is
 ' desirous that whatever may have dissatisfy'd
 ' your Majesty, may be cancell'd at any rate, not
 ' only from your Memory, but from the Re-
 ' membrance of all Men; she not knowing any
 ' way to alleviate her Afflictions till she beholds
 ' her self restor'd to your Majesties inestimable
 ' Favour.

' Therefore, that she may become worthy of
 ' obtaining it, she assures your Majesty, that all
 ' her most intent Applications, and most sollici-
 ' tous Cares shall be employ'd to procure not only
 ' the preservation of it, but also to habituate her
 ' self to increase it. In order to which, not con-
 ' tent with expressions the most proper and most
 ' obsequious, she resolv'd to make use of unusual
 ' and singular forms, sending her Duke and four
 ' Senators, in hopes that by such special Demon-
 ' strations your Majesty will be fully convinc'd
 ' of the most high esteem which my Republick
 ' has of your Favour and Good Will,

' As for my own part, Sir, I acknowledge it for
 ' my greatest good fortune, to have the Honour
 ' of declaring these my most sincere and most re-
 ' spectful Sentiments, and prize above all things
 ' this Opportunity of appearing in the presence
 ' of so great a Monarch, who invincible for his
 ' Valour, and reverenc'd for his unparallel'd
 ' Magnanimity and Grandeur, as you have sur-
 ' mounted all others in Ages Past, so you secure
 ' the same Prosperity to your Progeny. From
 ' so happy an Augury, I assume the Confidence,
 ' that your Majesty, to make known to the Uni-
 ' verse the singularity of your most Generous
 ' Soul, will incline your Heart to look upon
 ' these Remonstrances no less just then sincere, as
 ' Testimonies not only of the Integrity of my
 ' Heart, as of the Minds of these Illustrious Se-
 ' nators, and Citizens of my Country, who with
 ' Impatience attend the reciprocal Marks that
 ' your Majesty will vouchsafe to grant 'em of
 ' your Benignity and Kindness.

CHAP. V.

Of the States of the Dukes of Parma and Modena.

THE Duke of Parma is a Vassal to the Ho-
 ly See; to which he pays a Tribute of Ten
 Thousand Crowns for his Dutchies of Parma and
 Piacenza,

Piacenza. This State has undergone several Revolutions since the Decay of the Empire, till the Church being in peaceable Possession of it, *Alexander Farneze* being advanc'd to the Pontificate, under the name of *Paul III.* erected *Parma* into a Dukedom, and gave it his Son *Peter Farneze*, in the year 1545. But the Emperor *Charles V.* disputed the Possession of it with him, till the death of the said Duke, who died Two years after. However, *Octavio Farneze* his Son, being powerfully protected by the King of *France*, secur'd that State to his Successors, by the Marriage of *Margaret of Austria*, natural Daughter of the same Emperor.

The Country adjoining is very Fertil in *Corn*, *Wine*, *Fruit*, but more especially in *Cheese*, the excellency of which is sufficiently known. 'Tis sufficient to say that they make some of these Cheeses that weigh a Hundred and fifty pound, and that they are esteem'd for so great Delicacies among the *Turks*, that they are usually serv'd up to the Great *Turk* and his *Viziers* at their Banquets. There are likewise several Wells of *Salt Water* in the adjacent parts, out of which they draw *White Salt*; and some *Iron* and *Copper Mines*.

The Revenue of the Duke of *Parma* amounts to Five hundred thousand *Roman Crowns* a year, which make Seventeen hundred and fifty *Livres of France*; and at a pinch of necessity, he is able to bring into the Field Eighteen thousand Foot of his own Subjects.

The City of *Parma*, Capital of the Dnchy, and where the Duke keeps his Court, is divided into three Parts by the River *Parma*, over which are built Three Bridges that joyn the whole together. It is adorn'd with a Bishoprick, under the Arch-Bishop of *Bologna*, and a Famous University, Founded in the year 1599, by *Ranuccio Farneze*. The Citadel consisting of Five Bastions, is one of the strongest and best fortifi'd in *Italy*. Foreigners always visit the Dukes Palace, which is a most Magnificent Structure, wherein there was no spare made of Marble, Jasper or Porphyrie. The Gardens belonging to the Palace and the Cathedral Church, are the Rarities which next the Palace are worthy Observati-
on.

Piacenza is the Second City in the Duke of *Parma*'s Territories ; bearing the Title of a Dutchy, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Bologna*. 'Tis thought that it deriv'd the name of it from the Situation, which is in a Plain extreamly Fer-til. It stands not far from the River *Po*, be-
ing about Five Miles in circuit. Near the City to the West, they shew ye the Place where *St. Anthony* call'd down Fire from Heaven upon the Soldiers that derided his Name. Thô what is more considerable, is the Fountain in the great Piazza of *Piacenza*, which *Augustus* caus'd to be brought to the City ; and the Statue of *Alexander Farneze* the First, a Horseback, in Brass.

Modenois, or the State of *Medena*, lies to the East of *Parma*. It was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Frederick III.* in 1452. in favour of *Borso d'Este*. The Country abounds with Plenty of all things. As for the Dutchy it self, it holds of the Emperor, to whom the Duke of *Modena* pays a yearly Tribute of 4000 Crowns. The Revenue of it amounts to about a Million of *Italian Livres*, which make Seven hundred and fifty thousand Livres of *France*: and in a time of Need, the Duke is able to Arm Five and twenty thousand Men.

Modena the Capital of the Dutchy, is the usual Residence of the Duke. It is seated between the Rivers of *Secchia* and *Panaro*; and althô the Streets are somewhat narrow, yet it is a very pleasant Habitation. Foreigners go to see the Duke's and the Bishop's Palaces, the Cathedral and the Citadel, where there is nothing, however very remarkable. History informs us, that *Modena* was formerly a *Roman Colony*, and that after the death of *Julius Cæsar*, *Brutus* was there in vain Besieg'd by *Marc Antonie*, in the year of *Rome* 710. That the City was afterwards ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and rebuilt under the Reign of the Sons *Charlemain*: and that it was near *Modena*, that in the year of *Rome* 711, *Hirtius* and *Pansa* were defeated by *Marc Antonie*. The Steeple of *Modena* is one of the Highest Towers in *Italy*.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Territories of the Duke of Mantua.

THE Duke of *Mantua* holds the Fee of his Territories from the Emperor, by whom he is invested. *Mantua* was formerly no more than a Marquisate, till by *Charles V.* erected into a Dukedom in 1530. The Duke in present Possession, is of the Illustrious House of *Gonzaga*, He assumes the Titles of Duke of *Mantua*, *Montferrat* and *Ghastalla*, Perpetual Vicar of the Empire, &c. The Country is seated between the Territories of the *Church*, the States of *Modena*, *Venice* and *Milancis*, in length about Fifty Miles, and Forty broad. The *Po* that runs through it, makes it one of the most fertile Countries in *Italy*, especially in Corn; seeing that one good Harvest is sufficient to supply the Inhabitants for Five Years. 'Tis true, that by reason of the Inundations of the *Po*, the Wine's a little Green and Sowre.

His Highness may be able to bring into the Field, an Army of Twelve thousand Foot, and Eight hundred Horse, and his Revenue amounts to 300000 Crowns a Year, the chiefest part of which is raised either by his Mills, or upon the *Jews*, who give considerable Sums for liberty of Free Trade; but they are oblig'd to wear Yellow Ribonds in their Hats, to distinguish 'em from the *Christians*.

The

The City of *Mantua* is the Metropolis of the Dutchy. It is seated in a Lake Twenty Miles in compass, that fills the River *Mincius*, so that there is no way to approach it, but over two Causeys, with two Draw-Bridges at the ends. Upon this Lake, there are a prodigious quantity of Mills ; and it is remarkable that there are Three in one House that serve to Spin, Wind, Double and Twist Silk, which are manag'd by one single Man.

This City is very Ancient : The Poets *Virgil* and *Faſſ* were both born in *Mantua* ; nor is it leſs remarkable for the Manufacture of Tabbies, and other rich Silks. The Streets are broad, Straight, and very neat. It contains about Four miles in compass, having Eight Gates, Eighteen Parishes, Forty Convents, and one particular Quarter for the *Jews*. There is the ſame Custom obſerv'd here as in moſt of the other Cities of *Italy* ; that is, that at your entrance into the City you are oblig'd to leave your Fire Arms at the Gate, which are return'd to you again upon your departure at the Gate, which you go forth at. But you must be careful to mark 'em that you may know 'em again.

Travellers take great delight to visit the Manufactures, the Town-house, the Cathedral, the Roof of which is all over Gold and Azure, but more especially the Duke's Palace, which without Question is the faireſt Ornament of the City : Nor is it without good reason, that this Palace is ſaid to be able to lodge five Kings with all their Retinue ; there being no leſs then five hundred and fifty Chambers init richly furnish'd

every

every one (though formerly there were seven hundred. The Apartments design'd for the Lodging of Princes, Embassadors, and Cardinals, are proportionable in Magnificence to the Grandeur of the Person that is to be entertain'd in 'em. There are Beds embroider'd with Gold and Pearls, Silk Tapestries emboss'd with Gold. Six Tables about three foot long, of which the one is all compos'd of Emraulds so well joyn'd together, that you would swear it to be all one stone, as well as the rest, which are one compos'd of Turquoises, a third of Violet Saphirs, one of Amber, and another of Jasper. There is also to be seen a Noble Organ of Alabaster ; After which I think it needless to give a description of the Gold, Silver and pretious Stones that glister in all the Cabinets, nor of the Silver, Brals, and Marble Statues that adorn the Chambers and the Galleries ; for there is no question but that every thing else is correspondent to the Magnificence of the Palace, and the Grandeur of the Prince who is the Lord of it. Give me leave to say this by the by, that there are Harnesses for Horses all cover'd with Pearls and Diamonds, a great number of Arms enrich'd in the same manner : Chalices of Gold, Crosses, Basons and other Ornaments of the Chappels belonging to the Cardinals of the same House, all enrich'd with Pearls, Rubies, Emraulds and other pretious Stones. To which I shall add, that all this Wealth was much more considerable before the Palace was pillag'd by the Emperour Ferdinand the Second's Forces, under the Conduct of Colalto ; who made himself Master of it in 1630. at what time the Barbarism

rism of the Soldiers, not being satiated with the Plunder, was such, that they broke and spoil'd an infinite number of Statues, and rare pieces of Workmanship.

CHAP. VII.

Of the State and Republick of Venice.

WE call the State of *Venice* the whole Extent of Territory that the Republick possesses in *Italy*, which was part of the lower *Lombardy*. *Venice* is likewise Mistress of *Istria*, *Dalmatia*, the *Morea*, and part of the Islands of the *Archipelago*. This Republick is the only Sovereign State in *Italy*, the rest being Feudataries either to the Church or to the Empire. The Air of *Venice* is not wholesome, as being annoy'd by the stench of the Canalls, which together with the little Society that Strangers find there for the reasons which I shall hereafter mention, is the occasion that Travellers care not to reside long in the City, when they have once seen the Curiosities that beautifie it.

This Republick is address'd to by the Title of *most Serene*, as being the most Potent State of *Italy*. The Revenue of it amounts to about Fifteen Millions; and the City of *Venice* alone pays about Two Millions and Five hundred Thousand Ducats; nor is it less true that she alone contributes

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butes as much as all the demeans which she possesses upon the firm Land. She is very sparing, and lays up vastly in time of Peace, of which, her famous Treasury of *St. Mark* is an undeni-
able Proof.

In a time of need, she is able to set out to Sea Two hundred sail of Ships and Gallies, and to Arm 400000 of her own Subjects. In times of Peace she always keeps Forty Gallies in pay, to clear the *Golph* of the Pyrates of *Barbary*. When the Republick is at War with the *Turk*, she always makes use of Foreign Forces, which she hires out of *Germany* and other places ; reser-
ving her own Subjects to People her Cities and her Conquests ; which nevertheless does no way diminish her Treasure, for that the Money which she lays out, is all spent again in her own Ter-
ritories.

Almost all the Money currant in *Italy* goes at *Venice*, proportionably to their weight and Alloy. Nevertheless the Republick Coins Pistols, Se-
quins, Ducats, Crowns, Pieces of Twenty four Sols, Twenty Sols, and Gazettes, &c. The Sequin is worth Seventeen Livres or Two Ducats ; the Pistole Eight and twenty Livres ; the Ducatoon Six Livres Four Sols ; the Crown Nine Livres, Twelve Sols, and the Gazette, Two Sols. The Ducatoon is not worth above Fifty French Sols ; and between Forty Eight and Fifty Sols of *Venice*, make a Livre of *France*.

'Tis not without reason that *Venice* is counted one of the richest Cities in the World, in regard it was never yet taken or plunder'd by her En-
emies ; which makes it a common Saying, That

is as impossible that Money should be wanting in the Treasury of St. Mark, as Soldiers in France.

The City of *Venice* is the Metropolis of the whole State: and I have already said that she is very potent, and I may add, That if she had but plenty of Fresh Water, she would want nothing. But that defect proceeds from her being built upon Seventy two Fenny Islands. Most Authors agree, that *Venice* was Founded in the year 421. of Christ; to which others more precisely add, That the Building was begun upon the 25th of March; which day is principally observ'd, for that it was the day when the World was Created, and of the Incarnation of Christ. The Inhabitants of *Padua* were they who Founded this City, at what time *Attila* King of the *Huns*, after he had laid *Aquileia* in Ashes, undertook to subdue and ruine all *Italy*. His Cruelties enforc'd the *Paduans* and other People that inhabited between the *Alps* and the *Golph*, now call'd *The Golph of Venice*, to shelter themselves in certain unwholsome Fens. And in the year 421. they began to build some Houses in the Island of *Rialto*, which was proclaim'd to be the Place of Sanctuary and Refuge; and so in proces of time those Buildings multiply'd in such a manner, that *Venice* now takes in Seventy two Islands, joyn'd together with 450 Bridges: and because the Soil would not admit of any solid Foundations, they built upon Piles, as they do at *Amsterdam* in *Holland*. The Bridge of *Rialto*, over the Great Canal, is the most beautiful in *Venice*, and indeed in all *Europe*. It has but one Arch, all of *Marble*, built upon 6328 Piles, and border'd with

with two rows of Shops. The situation of the City in this manner, is the reason that there is no use of Coaches in *Venice*, so that when they goe from one place to another, they take Water in Shallops or Boats call'd *Gondola's*, with which the *Canals* are cover'd. The *Canals* and the Bridges are Lin'd with a White shining Stone, and in regard the Women are handsome, and the Gown-men very severe, this has occasion'd a Proverb, which admonishes Travellers to have a care of the Women, the White Stones, and the Men of the long Robe.

At first the Government of *Venice* was Democratical, under Consuls and Tribunes. Every Island had their particular Consuls, that assum'd to themselves a Petty Sovereignty. But the Jealousies that arose among 'em, were the occasion that in the year 709. the Tribunes of the Twelve Principal Islands, resolv'd to set up a Republick, and to elect a Chieftain to Command 'em ; and first of all they cast their Eyes upon *Paolo Lucio Anafesto*, to whom they gave the Title of Duke or Doge. This First Duke and his Successors Rul'd with Absolute Authority till the year 1172. because that in their Life time they caus'd their Sons or their Brothers to be chosen to succeed 'em ; and went about in that manner to perpetuate the Ducal Dignity in their Families. But the Principal Citizens abolish'd the Election which was made till then by the People, and set up an Independent and Sovereign Council, out of which they elected their Duke. This Tribunal was compos'd of 240 Citizens, indifferently chosen out of the Nobility, the

Burgesses and Artificers ; and at the same time they created Twelve Tribunes, who were to oppose the Decrees of the Prince, if they appear'd to be unjust. This Form of Government lasted till the year 1289, at what time Duke *Peter Gradenigo* chang'd it into a Real Aristocracy, such as it is at this day ; all the Authority being devolv'd into the hands of a certain number of Families, writ down in a Golden Book, which is the Register of the *Venetian* Nobility.

There are four different Councils in *Venice* ; the first which is called the Grand-Council, compos'd of 2000 Noblemen ; out of which they choose all the Magistrates, Podesta's, Generals of their Armies, Proveditors, Ambassadors, &c. and they make all the Laws which are deem'd necessary for the Welfare of the State. The second is call'd the Council of *Pregati*, which determines all things that relate to Peace or War, Alliances or Leagues ; and this is that which we call the Senate of *Venice*. The third is the Council call'd the Colledge, compos'd of 26 Noblemen, that gives Audience to Ambassadors, and carries their Demands to the Senate. The fourth is the Council of Ten, which judges all Crimes against the State, and is the most redoubted Council in *Europe*. This Council is renew'd every Year. This Council every Month chooses three Inquisitors of State, who are always taken out of the Ten, to the end that every one may serve in his Turn, and the Authority of this Triumvirate is such, that they have as much Power over the Duke's Life, as over the Life of the meanest Subject, without acquainting the Senate.

This

This Council has caus'd several Heads of Marble to be plac'd against the Walls of the Palace with gaping Mouths, upon which these words are to be read, *Secret Denunciations*, into which they who have any accusation against any Magistrate, or other person holding Criminal Correspondence, throw in little Notes. And upon these Accusations it is, and sometimes upon the least suspicion that they put People to Death, who are sometimes guilty of no other Crime then not to please their Enemies. For such is the Policy of *Venice* rather to take away the Lives of the Innocent, then to let the Guilty go unpunish'd. We must not forget that all the Nobility, when they betake themselves to the Church, are excluded from all their Councils; and from all Employments in the State to prevent the Court of *Rome* from having any knowledge of the Secrets of the State.

As to Spirituals, *Venice* is govern'd by a Patriarch, who by a particular Rubrick, at the beginning of his Commands and Orders never sets any other Titles, than *N. divina misericordia Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without ever adding, like the Prelates of the *Roman Church*, *Et Sanctæ sedis Apostolice gratia*, as if he were no Member of it. He is Primate of *Dalmatia*, and Metropolitan of the Archbischopricks of *Candy* and *Corfu*. *Venice* has also another Patriarch within her Territories, that is to say, the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, who resides at *Udena* in *Friuli*, And in regard the City of *Aquileia* now belongs to the Emperour, he pretends to have a Right to appoint the Patriarch. But the *Venetians*, to the end the Patriarchate may

never become vacant, have empowr'd the Patriarch to nominate a Coadjutor and Successor, so soon as he is advanc'd to that Dignity, which the Senate presently confirms, if they deem him worthy of it.

The Employment of Duke of *Venice* is for life, and generally they choose to that Dignity an Old Man, who has been Ambassador in the principal Courts of *Europe*, and who is perfectly acquainted with Forreign Countries. He cannot stir out of the *Laguna* without leave, and can do nothing without the Advice of his Counsellors which are allotted him, chosen out of the most considerable Gentlemen of the Republick. When the Duke gives his Opinion in the *Senate*, he has but one Voice; but his suffrage goes for two in the *Grand Council*. The Duke is clad in a Purple Robe with hanging Sleeves; and when he parades upon any publick Ceremony, he walks under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, eight Silver Trumpets marching before him, and a Youth carrying a Torch of white Wax; a Sword is also carried before him as a mark of his dependency. All Declarations and Letters of State are written in his Name, and the Money is also stamp'd with his Portraiture, though there is always on the Reverse a Lyon and the Image of St. *Mark*, with the Duke kneeling before him.

The Duke is Elected after the following manner: The Grand Council being assembl'd at the hour prefix'd, the Door is shut; and after they have counted the number of those in the Hall, they throw into a Bason an equal number of little Balls, among which there are thirty guilt; and when

when they are well jumbld and mix'd, every Gentleman goes and takes one. Then the Thirty that have the Golden Balls, assemble together in another Room, where there are ready prepar'd as many little Balls, of which there are but Nine guilt. These Nine Gentlemen whose chance it is to light upon the Nine guilt Balls, choose out forty Gentlemen of the Assembly, which forty are reduc'd to Twelve by means of the guilt Balls ; and those Twelve elect Five and twenty, which are reduc'd to Nine. Those Nine choose out Forty five, who are reduced at length to Eleven, who choose out One and forty Gentlemen, and they Elect the Duke. This Tedium Ballating prevents the Effects of Canvassing. Now when these Electors are approv'd by the Grand Council, they are shut up in the Palace of St. Mark, out of which they never stir till they have Elected the Duke. And it is to be observ'd, that though the Election be authentick, it must be corroborated by Five and twenty Suffrages ; and while the Electors are thus shut up, they are carefully guarded, and diligently lookt after, almost in the same manner as the Cardinals in the Conclave.

The *Venetian* Nobility is distinguish'd into four Classes : The first comprehends the Families descended from the Tribunes, who in the Year 709. were the Electors of the first Duke of *Venice*, and which have continu'd by a kind of Miracle to this present time. Those Twelve Electoral Families are the *Contarini*, the *Morosini*, *Badoari*, *Ziopoli*, *Micheli*, *Samudi*, *Gradenighi*, *Menoni*, *Faliers*, *Dandoli*, *Polani*, and *Barozzi*.

There are also other four Noble Families that have continu'd in a Lineal Succession ever since the Year 800, viz. The *Justiniani*, *Cornari*, *Bragadini* and *Bembi*. For which reason the first are vulgarly call'd the Twelve Apostles, and the latter the four Evangelists. The second Classis of Noblemen, are they that began to be enregister'd in the Golden Book, when *Gradenigo* the Duke settled the Aristocracy in 1289. The third comprehends about fourscore and ten or a hundred Families, who purchas'd their Nobility for a Thousand Ducats apiece. These Noblemen are never employ'd in the high Preferments of the Republick. The fourth Order of Nobility is that which the Republick confers upon Forreign Princes and other Illustrious Personages. Thus *Hen. III.* and *Hen. IV.* of *France* were admitted into the Body of the Nobility of *Venice*.

The Noble *Venetians* walk the Streets in a long Black Robe, and a Bonnet of black Tissue, border'd with a Fringe that hangs round about, and falls down over their Hair; for they are not suffer'd to wear Perriwigs; their Gowns are open before, and discover a rich Cassock; their Shooes are all of black *Spanish* Leather; and for their Gate and Aire, they are very Grave and Majestick. But this Nobility of theirs deprives 'em of the freedom of conversing with Forreigners: Nor will their Jealousie of all other Nations, permit 'em so much as to give Strangers a Visit, or to pay the least Civility to Ambassadors, their Wives, nor any other person belonging to their Retinue, without exprefs leave from the Senate.

Senate. Nor dare they speak to a *Venetian Merchant*, if he be known to frequent a Forreign Minister's House.

Having thus discours'd of the Government, both Politick and Ecclesiastick of *Venice*, I shall only speak one word of what is most worthy the Curious Observation of Travellers. If they happen to be there at the Festival of the Ascension, they will see the Ceremony, which is annually perform'd upon that Day, of the Duke's Espousing the Sea. At what time the Duke and the Senators in their Purple Robes, accompanied by the Patriarch, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ambassadors go aboard the *Bucentaure*, which is a sort of Galley with several Decks, gilded down to the Water, and cover'd with Crimson Velvet with broad Gold Fringes; and attended by all the Nobility and the People in four or five Thousand Gondola's and other Vessels, rows forward within a Mile of the Main Sea. And then it is that the Duke Espouses the Gulf of the *Adriatick Sea*, in Testimony that the Republick is the Mistres of it. The Ceremony of this Espousal is perform'd by casting a Gold Ring into the Sea, and saying these words, *We Espouse Thee our Sea, as a Mark of real and perpetual Superiority*. After which the Patriarch gives his Benediction, accompanied with the roaring of the Canon. Thence they go to hear Mass upon the *Lido*, and so return to the Palace, where the Duke treats all the Senators and Great Lords. *Alexander III.* instituted this Ceremony as a Mark of Gratitude to the Republick, who had so strenuously upheld him against the Prosecutors,

ons of the Emperour *Frederick Barbarossa*. But it is an Errour to believe upon the Credit of some Historians, ill inform'd, that the Republick of *Venice* held the Soveraignty of the *Adriatick*, by Donation from that Pope ; for besides that it was never disputed with the *Venetians*, the Holy See never had, nor ever pretended to any Right over the *Adriatick* ; so that that same Pontiff could never bestow upon the Republick a thing that never was in his power to give. And there needs no more then to read the Pope's own words to the Duke *Ziani*, while he acknowledg'd the Republick's Right, and instituted the Ceremony of Espousing the Sea. *Receive (said he) this Ring, to give it every Year upon the same Day to the Sea, as to your lawful Spouse, so that your Posterity may know that the Sea belongs to You by Right of Arms.*

The Cathedral Church was formerly dedicated to *St. Theodore* ; but after the Body of *St. Mark* was brought thither from *Alexandria*, the City made choice of that Saint for her Patron, and the Church is Consecrated under his Name ; being one of the most Beautiful Edifices in the World ; and what is more surprizing is, that such a weighty Bulk should have no other Foundation then Piles. The Tower which serves for a Steeple, is one of the highest in *Italy*. The Church is built of nothing else but Marble of all Colours, the finest in all *Italy* ; and the Floor is pav'd with Jasper and Porphyrie wrought in *Mosaick* work. The chief Altar is sustain'd by four large Pillars, upon which in Relieif you see engrav'd the History of the Old and New Testament ; and

and over it stands a Globe of Gold and Silver, enrich'd with Pearles and Diamonds. The Chapel of the Holy Sacrament is supported by four Columns of Alabaster, which, as they say, had been Pillars in the Temple of *Solomon*. The Church divided into five Domes, is cover'd with Lead, and has four Brass Gates; over the Principal of which stand four Horses of the same Metal gilt, made formerly on purpose for the Triumphal Arch erected at *Rome* in Honour of *Nero*, after he had vanquish'd the *Parthians*, and afterwards carry'd to *Constantinople*, to adorn *Constantine's* Triumphal Arch, and afterwards brought away by the *Venetians* when they sack'd that great City. This wonderful Structure is supported by thirty six Columns of Marble two-foot in Diameter: and the ascent to the Steeple which is 246 Foot high, and 40 broad, is so made as to be very easie, and without Stairs.

The Treasury of this Church encloses a vast heap of immense Riches. Among other things Twelve Regal Crowns, and Twelve Corslets of Massie Gold, enrich'd with Pearls and Diamonds. Ten Rubies of eight Ounces each. One Saphir of ten Ounces: A Vessel all of one single Emrauld: A Dish of one single Turquoise: A Pail to take up water, the whole but one Granate: The Duke's horned Bonnet set with large Diamonds and Oriental Pearls, with an infinite number of other costly Rarities: nor to speak of the Ornaments of the Church, as a great number of Pixe, Candlesticks, Silver and Chrystal, together with an infinite number of Relicks, among which,

which the chiefest are the Body of St. Mark and his Gospel; written by his own hand.

They who have a mind to visit St. Luke's Church, may there see Peter Aretimes Tomb, who liy'd in the Fifteenth Age, famous for his Satirical Writings, which acquir'd him Presents and Pensions from several great Men, and among others from Charles V. and Francis I. King of France; whither they fear'd his Satyrs, or lik'd his manner of Writing; which occasion'd the following Epitaph to be made upon him.

*Qui giace L'Aretin, Poeta Tosco,
Chi d'ognun disse mal, che di dio,
Scusandosi col dir, Jo no'l conosco.*

*Here Aretin lies, reduc'd to Earthy Clod,
Who wrote in Tuscan Language many a Poem,
And rail'd at all Mankind, yet spar'd his God;
But his Excuse was this, He did not know Him.*

The Palace of St. Mark's is admir'd by all Forreigners. It has two Fronts, lin'd with red and white Marble, and cover'd with Plates of Brass, since the Conflagration in 1514. which melted down the Lead with which it was overlaid before. There is nothing but Gold and Azure to be seen in all the Apartments, with an infinite number of very fair Statues, all curious pieces of Workmanship. The Grand Council-Chamber is 150 Foot long, and 73 broad, surrounded with other Chambers full of Fire Arms; of which the greatest part are always charg'd. Among others are to be seen the Arms which

Henry

Henry IV. made use of to reduce his Kingdom to Obedience, and which he presented to the Republick. One Piece of Canon and the Carriage all of Massie Silver : A Coffe, at the opening of which four Pistols discharge, and would kill the Person that opens it if they were charg'd: A large Canon that discharges thrice at one time ; and a small Piece that discharges seven times at once. In this Armory there are Muskets, Pikes and Swords to-arm a Thousand Men in an Instant, for the security of the Senate : And all things are dispos'd in such a manner, that by pulling a Cord at one end, the Arms fall into the Hands of those that have occasion for 'em. The Muskets are always charg'd ; and they who are possessed of 'em, as they go out of the Armory, will find a large Globe boar'd thorough with as many holes as there are Muskets, in every one of which there sticks a Match ready to be drawn out lighted ; in regard that by means of an Engin, and the Powder which is scatter'd in those Concavities, they can set fire to all those Matches in a Moment.

The Piazza of St. Mark is environ'd with beautiful Houses, of which the Symmetry is very gracefully order'd. The Mint is one of the fairest, and so built, that there is no danger of Fire, because that all the Gates and Windows are of Iron, and for that there is no Wood made use of in the whole Structure. In the midst of the Piazza, three large Masts of a Ship are fix'd upright in the Ground, upon which the Republick's Standards of Gold and Silk are hung out upon solemn days, and at the end toward the Sea

Sea side, stand two Marble Pillars all of one piece about sixty fathom high, and eight in compass; upon one of which is erected St. Mark's winged Lyon, and upon the other the Statue of St. Theodore.

The *Arsenal* of *Venice* is one of the most beautiful, and one of the best supply'd with all sorts of Arms of any in *Europe*. There they shew to the Curious the Arms of *Bajamonte Theopoli*, who at the Head of Eight Ragamuffins had resolv'd to murder the Senate in the Council Chamber, and to have seiz'd upon the Sovereignty. They carry'd all their Weapons conceal'd under their Cloaths: But as they were hastning to the Palace, a Flower-pot fell out of a Window upon the Head of their Captain, and beat out his Brains; which so dismay'd the rest of his Accomplices, that believing their design discover'd, they all dispers'd, and the Senate by that means escap'd. They also shew ye the Sword of *Scanderbeg*, Prince of *Albania*, who won no less then seven Battels from the *Turks*, with which he cleft a Man quite through at one blow. There is also a great number of other Arms and Weapons very curious, and among the rest a Coffe, which they call the *Devils Organs*, because that if you open it, it discharges several Pistols, that scattering their Shot about the Room, make a great havock of all that are in it.

After you have seen the City of *Venice*, Travellers always visit the Glass-house at *Mirano*, where they make admirable pieces of Workmanship of that brittle Metal, which are transported over all *Europe*.

But

But in regard I do not undertake to write the History of *Venice*, I forbear to speak of all the Places which that Republick possesses in *Italy*. I shall therefore only say something of *Padua* which is one of the Ancientest Cities in the *Venetian Territories*, being about 2300 Paces in Circuit. 'Tis said, that *Antenor* was the Founder of it, and that it is much more ancient then either *Rome* or *Venice*. The Church of St. *Anthony* of *Lisbonne* is famous, because that St. *Anthony*, now call'd St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, lies there interr'd: And they say, that the Stone that covers his Tomb, smells of Musk: However certain it is, that 'tis the most beautiful Church in the City. The Palace where Justice is administer'd, is cover'd with Lead, and there is an Ascent of four large Marble Steps up to it. The Great Hall is 256 Foot long, and 86 broad, where are to be seen the Twelve Celestial Signs and great number of other very Beautiful Paintings. Every Night at a certain hour they make the Great Clock strike 32 times, in memory of so many Traytors who would have deliver'd up the City into the Enemies hands. *Padua* still retains several Footsteps of Antiquity, as the Remains of an Amphitheater, call'd the *Arena*, near the *Austin Fryars* Church.

And the Ruines of such another are also to be seen at *Veronas* another City under the Dominion of the *Venetians*; but there is much more of the Structure standing, which is said to have been erected by order of the Consul *Flaminius*, 380 Foot in length, and 200 broad. There is also a Circus where above Fourscore Thousand People may sit upon Seats of Marble.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Republicks of Luca and St. Marino.

LUCA is a small Republican State almost clos'd within the Territories of Tuscany, having preserv'd its Freedom ever since the Year 1430, under the Protection of the Emperour. This Republick is govern'd by a Gonfaloniere, who is Elected every two Months out of the Nobility, and has for his Assistants nine Ancients, who bear the Title of Excellentissimo's. However they can determine nothing that is not prov'd in the Grand Conncil, compos'd of 120 Burgesses. Though the Extent of the Territories belonging to this Republick be very small, yet they are very well Peopl'd; so that they can easily bring 20000 Men into the Field to defend themselves, besides that their Revenue amounts to above 500000 Livres a Year. Their Arsenals are always provided with all things necessary to hold out a long Siege. The Gonfaloniere, who during his Regency lodges in the Palace of the Signiory, and has a hundred Soldiers for his Guard, is clad in a Robe of Crimson Velvet or Damask, with a Bonnet of the same Stuff. Nor are there but few States wherein the Civil Government is better Regulated then in this Republick.

The

The City of *Luca*, the Metropolis of the Territory is seated upon the River *Serchio*, defended by eleven Bastions lin'd with Brick, and as regular as can be imagin'd. Nor is it less considerable for the Antiquity of it, then the Fortifications that secure it, Several Silk Stuffs are made in this City, wherein the Inhabitants drive a very great Trade, which has acquir'd to the City the Epithite of *Luca the Industrious*.

The Churches are very beautiful; especially the Cathedral Consecrated to St. *Martin*, where they shew a Picture, upon which they would make ye believe that the Angels painted our Saviour's Face. It is Crown'd with a Crown of Gold, having over it the two Letters *Alpha* and *Omega*; that is to say, the Beginning and the End; or he that is, was and shall be. In the *Austin-Fryars* Church they shew ye a kind of an Abyfs, which as they say, open'd to swallow up a Gamester that Blasphem'd the Name of his Creator.

The Territories of the Republick of St. *Marino* are of a smaller extent then those belonging to *Luca*, because they include only the City of *Sancto Marino*, and some few Castles that serve to defend it, the whole containing not above six Thousand Inhabitants. It settl'd it self in the Year of Christ 600, and has all along supported it self under the Protection of the Pope, being almost enclos'd within the Territories of the Church. It is govern'd by two Captains that are new chosen every year. She still preserves her Gravity, especially in respect of other Republicks; so that

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when she writes to the Republick of *Venice*, she calls her *Dear Sister*.

The City of *Sancto Marino* is very strong, nor only by reason of the situation of it, which is upon the top of a Mountain in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, but also because of the Fortifications, which are very regular, and certain Castles that defend it. The Name of it was deriv'd from one *Sancto Marino*, a Stone-Cutter, born in *Dalmatia*; who coming in *Italy* in the Third Age, and being addicted to Piety, preach'd the Gospel to the *Pagans*, and Converted several to the Faith. He Dy'd in a kind of Hermitage where he had his Oratory upon the top of the Mountain where now the City of *Sancto Marino* stands.

CHAP. IX.

of TUSCANY.

THE State of *Tuscany* is purely Monarchical and Despotick. It is compos'd of three Estates, which were formerly as many Republicks; the *Florentin*, *Pisan* and *Sieneze*, which derive their Names from their Capital City, where the Grand Duke has built good Citadels. This is one of the most considerable States of *Italy*, and wants nothing but the Title of a Kingdom, which a Pope of that Family had a design once to have conferr'd upon it. In the mean time accord-

according to the *Italian* Proverb, the Grand Duke wants nothing but *Luca* and *Sarzana* to be King of *Tuscany*.

This Prince is one of the Richest in *Italy*: his ordinary Revenue amounts to two Millions and a half of Crowns, and 'tis said that he has above Five and Twenty Millions of Gold in his Treasury, besides his Moveables and Jewels which are of an Inestimable value. He is able to bring into the Field 30000 Foot, and 3000 Horse; and as to his strength by Sea, in a case of necessity he can set out Twenty Men of War, a Dozen Galleys, and some Galeasses.

As to the Money, *Spanish* Pistoles, Piasters and Reals of *Peru* go currant all over the Duke-dom, provided they be weight. The Money which the Grand Duke Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Graties. The Pistolet of *Spain* goes for Forty two Livres of the Country; but the *Tuscan* Pistole goes but for Forty. A Ducatoon is worth seven Livres. A Julio is worth eight Graties, which is a small piece of Money, part Copper, part Silver. A Livre is worth a Julio and a half, and every Gratia is worth Eleven Deneers of *France*; so that the *Tuscan* Livre is not worth above Eleven *French* Sols.

Florence is the Metropolis of the Dukedom, with an Archbischoprick Erected in the Year 1421. by Pope *Martin V.* Surnam'd *the Fair*, because that without all contradiction it surpasses in Beauty and Magnificence all the Cities round about it; to which the situation of it contributes not a little, being built upon the River *Arno*, which divides it into two unequal parts, joyn'd

joyn'd together by Four Stone Bridges ; and it is about Six Miles in circuit, with very neat Streets and well kept. Some Authors will have *Sylla's* Soldiers to be the Founders of *Florence*, to whom he gave the Land as a Reward of their Services: That it was at first call'd *Fluentia*, by reason of the Confluence of the Rivers *Arno* and the *Main*, but that the Fertility of the Soil gave it afterwards the Name of *Florentia*.

The ordinary Residence of the *Grand Signior's* Court contributes not a little to the Magnificence of it. For assuredly the Grand Duke's Palace deserves to be the Mansion of an Emperour. It is adorn'd with Statues of Marble and Brass much more noble then are to be found in any other place. The Painting, Sculpture and Gilding appear to be the Effects of Profusion. And theretore not to engage in an exact description of this Palace, I shall only take notice of some Pictures the most Magnificent.

There is to be seen a Candlestick or Luster all of Amber ; a Domo of Mother of Pearl, and Gold Enamell'd with red ; a Table where you see the City and Harbour of *Leghorn*, represented by several Stones of Jasper, Marble, *Lapis Lazuli*, Topazes and Emraulds most artificially enchas'd ; another Table of Calcedon Enamell'd with Flowers, Empal'd with Agates, *Lapis Lazuli*, and Emraulds, supported with Enamel'd Pillars : a Cabinet of Jet Inlay'd with several Gold Plates, with Seven Doors where as many Organs play ; and within side the Passion of our Saviour figur'd in Marble : A Loadstone that sustains about Sixty pound weight of Iron, but

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it has lost much of the Vertue of it since the last Fire that happen'd in the Palace. A Nail half Iron half Gold, which was thought to be an effect of Chemical Operation, but some years since it was found out that the two Metals were only solder'd together, but so imperceptibly, that it was not possible to be discern'd: An Agate Table, a Statue of *Lewis XIII.* on Horseback of Maffie Gold; an entire Service of Maffie Gold Plate; and a prodigious quantity of Silver Enamel'd Plate. In short all the Apartments of the Palace, and the Equipage of the Grand Duke are proportionable to this Immense Treasure.

Nor are these the only Rarities which this Palace encloses, the only Objects worthy a Travellers Curiosity. The Gallery wherein are the Portraitures of the Family of the *Medicis*, and of all the Famous Men of this Age, as well for Learning as for Arms, delightfully allures a Travellers Eye for some Hours. The Great Captains are plac'd upon the Right Hand, among whom is *Hannibal* the Terrour of *Rome*; *Scipio* who took *Carthage* and vanquish'd *Hannibal*: *Pyrrhus* who rejoyc'd *Rome* by declaring War against it: *Scanderbeg* the Scourge of the *Turks*. *Alexander Farneze*, who never lost a Battel. *Cortesius*, who discover'd the Streight of *Magellan*. *Andrew Doria*, who recover'd *Genoa* from the *French*. *Gaston de Foix*, whose Memory is still Terrible to the *Spaniard*. Duke *d' Alva*, who though Bloody and Cruel perform'd many great Exploits, and who lamented at his Death not the Mischiefs he had committed, but that he had never fought against the *Turks*. *Custruccio*, of whom

whom no Body ever spoke ill. *Eccellino*, of whom no body ever spoke any thing that was good ; and *Madam de Mamorancy*, who was well contented to die in a Battel against the Religionaries of *France*.

In an Armory adjoyning are to be seen several curious Arms : A Harquebuse, the Barrel of which is Gold, and which carries much farther then a Barrel of Iron : A Pistol which is call'd the *Good Night*, that discharges five times with once pulling the Trigger. Also another with Ten Barrels, that discharges as many times at once.

In one of the Cabinets stands a Mirrour, into which if a Man looks, he seems to be a Woman ; and if a Woman looks into it, she seems to be a Man. I forgot to tell ye, that among the Grand Duke's Jewels, there is a Diamond as thick as a Man's Finger, that weighs a Hundred thirty eight Carrats, and is lookt upon to be one of the fairest in *Europe*, being valued at 1150000 Crowns.

The Church of St. *Mary of the Eloure*, is the Cathedral of *Florence*. It is lin'd without-side with great square Panes of Marble, White, Red and Black intermix'd. The Inside is answerable to the Outside, and the Steeple is of Marble though of a prodigious heighth.

St. *Laurence's* also is a very Beautiful Church ; but that which renders it more remarkable, is the Chappel wherein the Dukes of *Florence* lie Buried. This Chappel is built all of Marble, lin'd with Jasper, Alabaster, and other rare Stones, so well polish'd and wrought, that the Workman-
ship

ship is more esteem'd then the Materials. The Vault is lin'd with Lapis Lazuli of *Perſia*, which is a Precious Stone of a Blue Colour interlac'd with Veins of Gold, and which perfectly reſembles the Colour of the Skie in a clear and ſerene Sealon. Round about this Chappel are plac'd the Statues of all the Dukes of *Florence*, all of Copper guilded in their Ducal Habits; and be-tween two Tombs one of the Cities of the State of *Florence*, which takes up the whole void ſpace, In a word the Magnificence of that Mausoleum is ſo great that 'tis enough to make thoſe who are wrapt up with the Pride and Vanity of this World wiſh for Death, if they might be affur'd of ſuch Glorious Monuments after their Deceafe.

Having thus view'd the Magnificence of the Palace and Mausoleums of the Great Duke, we come to the Curiosities of the City; where there are to be ſeen upon the Bridge that leads to the Grand Piazza, four Statues of White Marble repreſenting the four Seasons; and in the Piazza stands a Brass Statue upon a Pedeſtal of the ſame Metal, repreſenting *Como de Medicis*, the first Duke of *Florence*, together with his moft re-markable Exploits, in Relief. This Piazza lies before the old Palace, on both ſides of which are to be ſeen the Statues of *David* and *Hercules*. To this Palace belongs a Tower which is a Hun-dred and Fifty Fathom high, without any other Foundations then thoſe of the Palace it ſelf, which gave an occaſion to the ſaying of the *Flo-rentines*, that they have one Tower in the Air, another in the Water, meaning the Pharo of *Li-vorn*, and another in the Earth, which is the Steeple

Steeple of Florence. Near the River is to be seen a large Column, upon which is plac'd the Statue of Justice in Porphyrie ; upon which the Criticks have made two Burlesque Remarks ; the one is that Justice is plac'd so high, that the poor can not reach it ; the other is, that she turns her Back to those places where Justice is usually administer'd.

It would be a great oversight not to visit the Houses of pleasure belonging to the Grand Duke, of which the most considerable are *Poggio Imperiale*, *Pratolino*, and *Lampeggio* ; where the Arboars, the Alleys, the Labyrinths, Grotto's, Waterworks, and whatever can make any place delightful, are in their highest perfection. Strangers are often trickt near *Cupid's Grotto* in the Garden of *Pratolino*. For before they come at it, they are led a great way about ; so that coming to the Seats that are not far off, they are willing to sit down and rest themselves : But no sooner are they sate down, but the pillars of the Seat giving way to the weight of their Bodies, out flies the Water all of a sudden, and washes 'em from Head to Foot.

Siena, with an Archbishoprick and a University, was formerly much more considerable then now it is, as having once contain'd above seventy five thousand Inhabitants, whereas now there are not above Four and twenty Thousand in the City. The Streets are broad and all pav'd with Brick. Formerly the *Sienois*, who had a great many Children were exempted from all manner of Impositions, in regard they had supply'd the Republick with several Members ; and they who

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who had no Children bare the Burthen of the Taxes.

The Cathedral is pav'd with spotted Marble, upon which is engrav'd the Sacrifice of *Abraham*, and several other Histories of the Old Testament. The Roof is all of Azure, spangl'd with Stars of Gold: There are also to be seen the Marble Statues of several Popes and Emperors, together with Twelve Angels of Brabs, every one holding a Wax Taper in their hands. The Piazza of *Siena* is round, and the Houses built exactly according to the Rules of Symmetry, supported by Arches like those in the Royal Piazza in *Paris*, where you may walk Winter and Summer without being annoy'd either by Rain, or Sunshine. The middle of the Piazza is hollowed like a Scallop Shell, and may be fill'd with Water from a Fountain adjoyning, for the Lanching of several Shallops into it, wherewith to imitate a Naval Engagement. And near to the *Roman Gate*, upon two high Pillars, stands a Wolf giving suck to *Rhemos* and *Romulus*.

But if *Siena* has lost her ancient Splendour, *Pisa* is no less unfortunate. For she was once the most potent City of all *Tuscany*; as having been Mistress of the Islands of *Corse* and *Sardigna*, as also of the City of *Carthage*, at what time above 50 Gallies might have been seen in her Harbour all belonging to her; but now she is no longer remarkable for any thing else but her Archbishoprick, her University, and the House of the Knights of *St. Stephen*; where several who prefer Celibacy before a Marry'd Life, are maintain'd at the Charges of the Order. They

wear a Cross of Red Sattin upon their Habits ; and in St. Stephen's Church are to be seen several Flags, Ship-Lanthorns and Colours taken from the Turks by those Knights.

The Steeple of the Demo is admir'd for the height of it, because it seems to lean on one side, though in the judgment of skilful Workmen, it stands as upright as it is possible. This Church is supported by Seventy six Columns of Marble of all Colours, and has three Gates of Brass, which they say belong'd to the Temple of Solomon. The Great Piazza is call'd *Campo Santo*, by reason it was fill'd up with a vast quantity of earth which the Galleys brought from *Jerusalem*, in 1224.

Livorno or *Ligorno*. is a Sea-port Town within the Territories of *Tuscany*, of which the Haven is accounted one of the safest and most convenient on that side, Now in regard the City is but new built, the Streets are large and streight, and the Houses very convenient, Here it is that the Duke's Galleys and Men of War lie. The Pharos, or Tower of *Livorn* is lookt upon to be one of the most beautiful, and most necessary in all *Italy*. One of the most Remarkable Things in this City is the Marble Statue of *Ferdinand I.* having under his Feet four Slaves of Brass, in allusion to the four *Turkish* Slaves who seiz'd one Night upon a Galley, with a design to have made their Escapes into *Barbary*, but were taken in the Act. Some say 'twas the Father and his Three Sons who came on purpose from *Turkey* by the Sultan's Order, to have Maffaker'd the Grand Duke ; but that their Design being discover'd, they

they were taken and punish'd according to their Deserts.

CHAP. X.

Of the Ecclesiastical State.

THIS State is called the Ecclesiastical State, because the Pope is both the Spiritual and Temporal Sovereign of it. It is compos'd of Twelve Provinces ; *La Campagna di Roma*, St. Peter's Patrimony, *La Terra Sabina*, *Ombria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, *Orvietano*, *Perugia*, the Earldom of the City of *Castello*, *La Marca d'Ancona*, the Dukedom of *Urbin*, *La Romagna*, the Territories of *Bologna* and *Ferrara*. This State is bounded to the North by the Republick of *Venice* ; to the South by the Dukedomes of *Mantua* and *Modena* ; to the West by the Grand Dukedom of *Tuscany* ; and to the East by the Kingdom of *Naples*.

The Pope is able to bring into the Field an Army of 50000 Foot and 10000 Horse, and ought to have Twelve Galleys for the security of his Coasts. The Revenues of the Holy See, amount to about Two Millions of Gold. But the Popes have a blessed and easie way to augment it when they please ; and therefore *Sixtus IV.* had good reason to say, that he could never want Money so long as he had a Hand and a

Pen. This easie way of filling the Apostolick Treasuries with Money has been the caute severall Popes not having Children of their own to enrich, as *Paul III.* had, have solely apply'd themselves to raise the Fortunes of their Nephews. *Paul V.* left the Prince of *Salmon*, his Nephew, a Revenue of a Thousand Crowns a Day. And others have done well for Theirs proportionably to the Times that they enjoy'd the Papal Chair; and by this means it was that the Number of Petty Princes multiply'd so greatly in *Italy*.

Besides the *Spanish* Pistoles, Piasters, Sequins, and some other Foreign Pieces that are currant in the Ecclesiastical State, the Pope Coyns severall sorts of Money, viz. Pistoles, Piasters, Testons, Giulios, Gros, half Baioques, and Quatrini. The Popes Pistole goes at 30 Giulio's, and the *Spanish* at 31: Three Giulio's make a Teston; the Giulio is worth 5 Baioques, and one Baioque worth 5 Quatrini. One Baioque is worth 8 Deneers of *France*, the Giulio 3 Sols 4 Deneers; so that by that accompt the Ecclesiastical Pistole is not worth above 100 Sols, Money of *France*.

Now in regard I intend a particular Chapter for the City of *Rome*, I shall in this Chapter mention only the other principal Cities of the Ecclesiastical State, and begin with *Bologna*, call'd, *The Fat*, because of the Excellency and Fertility of the Soil. It is so delightfully built, that in the most part of the Streets you walk under Portico's secur'd from Rain and Sun: It is not above 5 Miles in Circuit; but if the Air were not so unwholsome, it would be one of the most pleasant Abodes in *Italy*. Though it be under the

the Jurisdiction of the Holy See, yet is it lookt upon at *Rome*, rather as a Sister then a Subject ; in regard that by voluntarily surrendring her self to the Church, she has preserv'd to her self the freedom of sending Ambassadors to *Rome*, from whence she has Coadjutors ; which is a kind of Bridle to curb the Power and Pride of the Legates.

The *Bolognese's* also have this farther considerable Priviledge, that if one Citizen kills another, and that he can make his Escape, his Goods cannot be Confiscated. There is also a Tower at *Bologna*, which by reason of the height of it, seems to lean on one side, like that of *Pisa* ; which some assert to be an effect of Art ; others that it was occasion'd by an Earthquake. In the Treasury of the Dominicans Church is to be seen a Manuscript Bible in Parchment, which as they say was written by *Esdras* with his own Hand. They who have a mind to visit the Churches of *Bologna*, will see the Body of *Katherine de Vigri*, a Nun of the Order of *Santa Clara*, who though she Dy'd in 1463, looks still as fresh as if she were but newly Dead. But that which is more wonderful is this, that every Month they pair her Nails, and cut her Hair once a Year before a great Number of Credible Persons ; nevertheless both the Hair and the Nails still grow as if she were Alive.

There are an infinite number of Country Seats in the parts adjacent to *Bologna*, but that of the Senator *Volta* surpasses all the rest in Magnificence. There is an Inscription there to be seen, which has puzzl'd the most Learned Wits of se-

veral Nations. For my part, I cannot aspire to that Excellency ; and therefore I shall only mention here the Interpretations of others. This Enigmatick Inscription is in Latin, and 'tis said to have been made by a person that was neither Man nor Woman, nor Hermaphrodite ; that she Dy'd neither of Hunger, nor Thirst, nor by the Sword, nor by Poyson, yet by all together ; That she was neither in the Water, nor in the Air, nor in the Earth, but in all at once ; and that this Inscription was made by *Lycus Agatho Priscus*, who was neither her Husband, nor her Gallant, nor her Kinsman, but all three at one time. Many People have thought they could expound this Riddle ; Some saying that it was Rain Water ; Another *Materia Prima* ; Another Chymical Mercury ; And a Fourth ascrib'd it to Love.

Since my Remarques have not led me out of Bologna, I cannot leave it without observing, that there is frequently seen in the Parts adjoining to the City, a certain Meteor, toward the Appennine Mountain, when the weather is obscure and dark, which is a Light almost as round as a Globe, by the Country People, call'd *Bocea d'Inferno*, the *Mouth of Hell*, because it has so fall'n out, that Travellers, having lost their way in the Night, and following this Light at a distance, have been led into Precipices.

Ancona the Metropolis of *Marca d'Ancona*, is one of the strongest places in the Ecclesiastical State, where the Magazines are always abundantly Stor'd with all things necessary for the defence of it. The Harbor was formerly in great

great request, insomuch that it was a Proverb, *Porto d'Ancona, Torre di Cremona, e Petro di Roma;* The Port of *Ancona*; The Tower of *Cremona*; And *Peter of Rome*. The Port was formerly lin'd with Marble, and the Ships were Moor'd to Pillars of Marble, set up all along the Haven at a certain distance one from the other. But Time and the Wars have ruin'd the greatest part, and the Trade is gone off to other places. However, it still preserves a very fair Triumphal Arch, which the *Romans* erected in Honor of the Emperor *Trajan*.

Loretto is another City of *Marca d'Ancona*, Built upon a Hill, and well Fortify'd. This City has been Famous for some Ages, as being the Repository of the Chamber where the Holy Virgin conceiv'd the Divine Word. This Chamber is about Four Fathom long, Two Broad, and as many in hight. It is built of a Stone inclining to a Red colour, resembling Brick, but much bigger and harder. There is also a little Chimney against one of the Walls on the Right side, with an old Cupboard, where they still preserve some Earthen Platters and Dishes, which being found there when the Building was remov'd, make People believe that it was the Plate wherein the *Holy Virgin* was serv'd. Some years since they made a Silver Door to the Cupboard; and at the end of the Chamber is a Window, through which the Angel enter'd when he brought her the Mysterious Tidings of the Incarnation. There is also the Portraiture of our Saviour, and of the Happy Virgin, which they would have the World believe was Drawn by *Sr. Luke*.

This Chamber is now inclos'd within a Chapel of the Church of *Loreto*, consecrated to the *Holy Virgin*; and by the help of a Candle you may perceive that this Chamber stands upon no Foundation. There is a World of Riches in that Church, which has often tempted the Pyrates of *Barbary* to try whither they could be so fortunate as carry it away, but without any success. Among the rest of the Wealth, for it would be too tedious to give an Inventory of it all, there is to be seen two Crowns and a Dolphin of Maffy Gold, which *Ann of Austria Queen of France*, gave that Church upon the Birth of *Lewis XIV.* an infinite number of Crowns, Lamps, Gold and Silver Candlesticks set with precious Stones. In the Treasury of the Church are to be seen several sumptuous Altar-Services; and among others, one made of Chrystal; Candlesticks, Crevets, a Bason and Eure, and the Foot of a Chalice, all of Amber. Another Service of Agate, another of Chrystal of the Rock; another of Engrav'd or Carv'd Silver. I forbear to mention any more, that I may have room to say something of the miraculous removal of this Chamber.

The Story is Engrav'd upon the Pillars of the Great Church in Thirteen sorts of Languages, for the Information of Pilgrims; by which they are given to understand, That the *Turks* having begun to invade the *Holy Land*, G O D, unwilling that the Place where his Son receiv'd his Incarnation, should be polluted by the Infidels, ordered the Angels to take this poor Domicil, and carry it the 9th of *May 1291.* from *Nazareth*

rest in Galilee, where then it was, into Dalmatia, or as others say, into Slavonia: That Three or Four years after it was remov'd by those Blessed Spirits into the Diocese of Reconati in Marca d'Ancona, upon the Lands belonging to a Pious Lady, whose Name was Loretta; but that the little House being seated in a Wood, where often Robbers set upon the Pilgrims, it was afterwards remov'd halfe a League from thence upon a Hill, and then a little further to the Place where this Magnificent and Wealthy Church stands, and wherein this Chamber is now inclos'd. Before the Great Church stands a very fair Brals Statue of *Sixtus V.* one of its Benefactors. Several Strangers visit the Apartments of the *Chapter-House*, which are very Superb, and sufficient to Lodge the Courts of several Princes at a time. The Cellars are always replenished with excellent Wine, not only for the Provision of the Governor, the Canons, and all the Ecclesiasticks, but also for the Entertainment of the Princes, Cardinals, Bishops, Ambassadors, and generally all the Pilgrims that resort thither, of which there are an infinite number. The Storehouse for Drugs and Medicines where the Pilgrims are supply'd with Physick *gratis*, is worth a Traveller's Observation. Among other things there are in that Infirmary, Four Earthen Pots, upon which, *Raphael Urbin* Painted the Four Evangelists, for which the King of France's Ambassador offer'd in exchange, in his Master's Name, Four Vessels of Gold of the same bigness and thickness, but could not obtain his Request, which caus'd a Saying, That

Raphael's Fingers had a greater Virtue in 'em than Midas's, to change all things into Gold which they touch'd.

Ferrara, the Capital City of that Province, seated upon one of the Arms of the Po, has appertain'd to the Holy See, ever since the year 1597. at what time *Alphonso II. Duke of Ferrara*, of the House of *D'Este*, dying without Issue, the Apostolick Chamber seiz'd it into her hands, pretending it to be devolv'd to her ; which could not be done without Revolutions, that did not a little contribute to the Ruine of the Inhabitants. This City bears the Title of a Dutchy, and is Adorn'd with a Bishoprick : the Streets are also Fair, and the Palaces Magnificent. The **Cathedral** is the most Ancient in *Italy*. Pope *Clement VIII.* caus'd a Citadel to be built, consisting of Six Bastions, which cost him above Two Millions of Gold, and set up his Statue in the middle of the *Piazza*. Near the Gate of the new *Piazza* stand Two Brass Statues of the Two Princes of the House of *d'Este*, the one a Horseback the other Sitting. Strangers must take notice, that before they can Lodge in the Inns of **Ferrara**, they must haye a Ticket from the **Town-House**.

Civita Vecchia is one of the best Sea-Port Towns in the Ecclesiastical State, where the Pope's Gallies generally ride. But it now begins to grow more considerable then ever, in regard the present Pope has Declar'd it a Free Port, and Granted Franchises and Priviledges, not only to *Christians*, but also to the *Jews* that will settle there.

In the Province of *Umbria*, near a place call'd *Terni*, there is a wonderful sort of Earth, which in a time of Drowth, turns into Mudd, and in Rainy weather turns into Dust. In the same Province is to be seen the Lake call'd *Pie di Luco*, of which, the Water, as they say, in a little time petrifies pieces of Wood that are thrown into it. The Lake of *Norcis*, or *Norcera* is no les remarkable, in the vulgar Opinion, who believe that the Devil walks there, and that the Magicians and Witches keep their Rendezvous upon the Banks of it. Nor is it les certain that the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages are often upon their Guards to interrupt those sorts of Meeting. The Sybils Cave is in that Quarter, the Subterraneal Concavity of which leads, as they report, into a very far Kingdom, where the Men and Women sport all Day, and are turn'd into Serpents in the Night.

Visiting the parts about *Rome*, you come to see *Nariri* an Episcopal City, anciently call'd *The Wicked City*, for that the Inhabitants finding themselves constrain'd to Surrender, resolv'd rather all of 'em to Die, and kill one another, then to be Spectators of their Enemies Victory. They began with cutting their Children's, their Sister's and their Mother's Throats, soon after they did the same to their Wives, and then setting Fire to the Four corners of the City, fell a Massakring one another, till not one was left alive.

Before I conclude this Chapter, I must inform the Reader, that near *Tivoli*, an Episcopal City of *La Campagna di Roma*, there is a very deep Lake,

Lake, in which there are several floating Islands, which when the Wind blows, are driven to the sides of the Lake, by the motion of the Water. This Lake is about 500 paces in length, and in regard the Water is very Sulphury, 'tis thought that the boiling of the Water forces up the Mudd to the surface of the Lake, which sticking to the Reeds and other Herbage, forms those Islands, that in time grow bigger and bigger.

C H A P. XII.

Of the City of Rome, and the Curiosities therein contain'd.

ROME, formerly the Metropolis of a Famous Empire, and now the Chief City of Christendom, is without contradiction the most Famous City of the Universe. Her Fame is spread abroad to all the most distant parts of the World, where she has manifestly made appear the puissance of her Arms, and the Prowess of her Governors. Men may easily judge of the Strength and Power of the Ancient Romans, when they find that their Armies consisted of between Two hundred and fifty and Three hundred thousand Men ; when they had about 1500 Gallies, and an infinite number of other Vessels : And Lastly, That the bounds of their Empire were *Euphrates*, *Mount Taurus*, and *Armenia* Eastward ; *Aethiopia* Southward ; the *Danube* to the North ; and the *Ocean* to the West. She has

has now acquir'd the Epithite of *Holy*, not only because she has been Dy'd with the Blood of an infinite number of Martyrs, but because She is now the usual Residence of the Popes, accounted the visible Heads of the *Roman Apostolical Church*.

This Famous City was Founded in the Year of the World 3301. by *Remus* and *Romulus*, who were the Grand-children by *Rhea Syvia* their Mother (for their Father is not known) of *Numitor* King of *Albania*: which has giv'n an occasion to the Historians, to publish 'em to posterity for the Sons of *Mars*, because their Mother was found to be big with Child, thô She were in the number of the *Vestal Virgins*. These Two Founders could not agree about the Name, which they should give their City: For some Authors will have it, that at first it was call'd *Valencia*; but the Disputes between the Two Brothers being reconcil'd, or rather determin'd in favour of *Romulus*, he gave it the Name of *Rome*, and was the First of the Seye. Kings that Govern'd it. After which, she had Consuls till *Julius Cæsar*, who was the First Emperor of *Rome*.

Thô this City has been Sackt and Burnt an infinite number of times, as well by Foreigners as by her own Citizens, yet has she been so fortunate, as still to preserve some Lovely Remains of her Antiquity and Magnificence. However, She is neither so potent, nor so spacious as formerly She was; since History assutes us, That once She was above Thirty Miles in compass, whereas now She incloses no more then 23050 common

common Paces, and 360 Towres within the Circuit of her Walls and Suburbs. She had formerly thirty Gates, which occasion'd as many High Roads that lead to 'em, which are still pav'd with great Stones, and in many places adorn'd with Marble Pillars set up at every Miles end. And it was in those High-ways, all along, that they Enterr'd their Dead ; there being a Law which forbids Burials in the City. Now there are not above Nineteen Gates ; of which we shall give you both the Ancient and Modern Names.

1. *La Porta del Popolo*, formerly *Flaminia*.
2. *Sancta Merodia's Gate*, formerly *Gabiosa*.
3. *La Porta Piciana*, formerly *Colatina*.
4. *The Latin Gate*, formerly *Terentia*.
5. *La Porta Agonia*, formerly *Quirinalis*.
6. *St. Sebastian's Gate*, formerly *Capena*.
7. *St. Agnes's Gate* formerly *Viminalis*.
8. *St. Paul's, or Ostia-Gate*, formerly *Trigemina*.
9. *La Porta Ripa*, formerly *Portuensis*.
10. *St. Laurence's Gate*, formerly *Esquilina*.
11. *St. Pancrace's Gate*, formerly *Aurelia* and *Septima*.
12. *The Porta Maggiore*, formerly *Nevia*.
13. *La Porta Septimiana*, formerly *Fontinalis*.
14. *St. John's Gate, or Cæliomontana*.
15. *The Vatican Gate near Tiber*.
16. *La Porta Fabricia*.
17. *La Porta Pertusa*.
18. *La Porta Angelica*.
19. *The Castle Gate*.

Rome is Peopl'd with about 300000 Christians, and about 8 or 10000 Jews, who are obliged every Saturday to hear a Fryar Preach upon their Incredulity. The whole Circuit of *Rome* encloses seven Hills; but generally they never reckon above seven which are the biggest.

1. *Monte Capitolino*, where formerly stood the Temples of above Sixty Deities.

2. *Monte Palatino*, formerly the Mansion of the Ancient Kings, where still are to be seen a great number of Subterraneal Vaults, and the Garden *Farnaise*, one of the most Lovely Gardens for Pleasure in *Italy*.

3. *Monte Aventino*, where now stands *Santa Sabina*.

4. *Monte Celio*, which extends from *St. Gregories* to *St. John de Laterano*.

5. *Monte Esquelino*, so call'd from the Watch that stood there.

6. *Monte Vioninale*, so call'd from the Oziers with which it was formerly overgrown. And

7. *Monte Quirinale*, now *Monte Cavallo*, ever since the setting up in that place of the two Marble *Bucephalus's* which *Tiridates* King of *Armenia* presented to *Nero*. The Popes also have built upon it a Magnificent Palace for their Summer Habitation.

They reck'n fourscore Parishes in *Rome*, and above Three hundred Churches: Of which the Seven principal, whither the People repair to obtain Indulgences, are *St. Peter's* in *Vaticano*, *St. Paul's* without the City, *St. Maria Maggiore*, *St. Sebastians*, *St. John di Laterano*, of the Holy Cross of *Jerusalem*, and *St. Laurences*. But in

extream hot Weather they go to *Sancta Maria del Popola*, instead of *St. Sebastians*.

There are two sorts of Government in *Rome* ; that of the City, and that of the Church ; and both the one and the other is in the hands of some Ecclesiastick upon whom the Pope confers it. The first has under him a Captain of a Hunderd Men, to be ready upon all occasions to execute the Orders of the Civil Government. This Captain is call'd *Bargello*, and his Soldiers *Sbirri*.

It may be said, that there is no City in the World wherein the Civil Government is better settl'd then at *Rome*. All sorts of Provisions are rated in the Markets, in the Shops and in the Inns, where no body can sell any thing but according to the Rate set. There are Bills set up in all Inns containing the Price of Bread, Wine and Meat, &c. and for the Information of Strangers, and to the end that the Inn-keepers may not deceive those who are ignorant of the Language, or who cannot read, the *Sbirri* many times stop Strangers in the Streets, to know of 'em where they Lodge, and what they pay a Meal, to the end that they who offend against the Orders of the Civil Government may be soundly fin'd ; and the better to take the Inn-keepers napping, many times the *Sbirri* go and Lodge in the Inns, in the Disguise of Forreigners, especially where they have any suspicion.

As to the Ecclesiastical Government, it resides in the Person of the Pope, or the Cardinal Patron under the Character of his Vicar General. When there is any thing to be regulated, the Pope calls a Congregation, where not only the Cardi-

Cardinals are present, but the Bishops and Doctors; and if any Important Affairs of the Church are in Agitation, they are propos'd in a Consistory, which the Pope usually holds every 15 Days, where all the Cardinals that are in *Rome* must be present.

None but the Cardinals, whose Assembly is call'd the Sacred Colledge, have any Right in the Election of the New Pope. This Name of Cardinal was formerly given to all the Curates of Parishes in *Rome*. Nor was it till after the Famous Council held at *Rome*, in the Pontificate of *Nicholas II.* in 1053. that the Cardinals assum'd to themselves the only Right of choosing the Sovereign Pontiff. Their number is fix'd to Seventy, *viz.* Fifty Priest Cardinals, Fourteen Deacon Cardinals, and Six Bishop Cardinals, which are the Bishops of *Porto*, *Ostia*, *Sabina*, *Palestrina*, *Fescari*, and *Albano*. For these Bishoprick Suffragans to the Pope, as their Metropolitain are always enjoy'd by a Cardinal.

At the Council of *Lion* held in 1243. Pope *Innocent IV.* gave the Red Cap to the Cardinals. *Paul II.* in 1464. allow'd 'em Red Habits; *Gregory XIV.* gave a Red Bonnet to the Regular Cardinals, who before that time wore only a Hat, and *Urban VIII.* allow'd 'em the Title of *Eminency*, till then address to by no other Title than that of *Illusterrissimo*.

At the Time of the Promotion of Cardinals, the Pope being then in the Consistory, tells the Cardinals that are present, *You have for your Brethren*, N. N. and then he causes the List of their Names and Qualities to be read. Which done
the

the Cardinal Patron sends for those who are at *Rome*, and carries 'em to the Pope to receive the Red Bonnet at his Hands 1 and in the next first Consistory, His Holiness gives 'em the Hat, and this Ceremony is call'd the Opening and Shutting the Mouths of the New Cardinals. As for those that are absent, the Pope dispatches away an Express to carry 'em the Bonnet ; but they are oblig'd to go to *Rome*, to receive the Hat from His Holiness Hands. The Cardinals Habits, are a Cassock, a Rochet, a Mantelet, the Mozette, and the Papal Cope upon Solemn Days. The Colour of their Habit varies according to the Season, sometimes Light Crimson, sometimes Violet, sometimes Murrey, or a very dark Crimson, The Cardinals are in great Reputation at *Rome*, and have great Priviledges : Among which one of the most considerable is, that if a Cardinal chances to pass through any place where any Criminal is led to Punishment, the Cardinals presence gives a full Pardon for his Crime.

The place where the Cardinals meet in order to the Election of a new Pope when the See is vacant, is call'd the Conclave. This Conclave is not fix'd to any place, but is in the power of the Cardinals to make choice of any place which they shall deem convenient. However in regard the *Vatican* is the most commodious for many Reasons, this Assembly has been held there for a long time ; so that the Deliberation of the Cardinals about the Choice of a place for the Conclave is no more then a bare Formality.

There

There are so many Cells as there are Cardinals, erected in a spacious Apartment of the Palace ; which Cells are made of Deal-Boards, every Cardinals Conclavist having his Partition also, who is a Person shut up with the Cardinal to wait upon him. When the Cells are ready, they are drawn by Lot, and every Cardinal furnishes his own, and sets up his Arms over the Door. The Cells are finish'd in Nine Days, by which time the Pope's Funeral Obsequies being over, upon the Tenth, the Cardinals that are at *Rome*, enter the Conclave ; and without staying for the Arrial of the Absent Cardinals, labour Morning and Evening in the Election of the Pope. When the absent Cardinals arrive at *Rome*, they spend some Days in Visits, and reposing themselves, and then they enter the Conclave also.

So soon as the Pope is Dead, the Publick is inform'd of it by the ringing of a Bell that hangs in the Capitol, and which is never tol'd upon any other occasion. At the same time Courriers are dispatch'd to all the Sovereign Princes of Europe that profess the *Roman Catholick Religion*, to inform 'em of the Pope's Death. The Cardinal Chamberlain removes to the Palace, and takes possession of the Fishermans Ring, which was the Deceased Pope's Signet, and breaks it to pieces, because all Dispatches of Bulls cease during the Vacancy of the See. Afterwards he gives out all necessary Orders for the Pope's Funeral, whose Body is Embaulm'd and carry'd into a Chappel of St. Peter's Church, and expos'd upon a Bed of State, for the People to come and kiss his Feet through a Grate. The Funeral Obse-

Obsequies last Nine Days, and the Ceremony is perform'd by the Sacred Colledge. During the Vacancies of the Holy See, the Three Chiefs of the Orders of the Colledge, viz. the Dean of the Cardinal Bishops, the first Cardinal Priest, and the first Cardinal Deacon, haye in their hands the whole Government of the City and Ecclesiastical State, and before they shut themselves up in the Conclave, they issue forth all necessary Orders for the Publick Security as well in *Rome* as in all the Cities of the State.

I shall not enter into a particular description of the manner of Electing Popes since *Linus*'s time, who was the first that succeeded *St. Peter* till this present time, as well for that it would carry me too far, as for that the Ecclesiastical History has amply satisfy'd that piece of Curiosity. 'Tis observable in that History, that the People and the Clergy joynly, and sometimes the Clergy alone proceeded to this Election; that at other times the Princes and Emperors have assument to themselves the power of appointing whom they pleased to be Popes, and reserv'd the Confirmation also to themselves: That *Lewis the Debonaire*, and his Successors *Lotharre I.* and *Lewis II.* restor'd the Liberty of Election to the Church in the Ninth Age: That it was again taken from her in the Reign of *Otho I.* and not restor'd to her again till in the Twelfth Age. But now briefly to the manner of Election in use at this day.

The Cardinals that compose the Conclave repair Morning and Evening to the Chappel, to make the Scrutiny; to which purpose they carry every one of 'em a little Ticket, wherein is writ-

written the Name of the Cardinal for whom they give their Suffrage for the Pontificate : This Billet also contains the Name of the Cardinal Elector, which nevertheless is inclos'd in a Cover and seal'd up, and instead of a Subscription such a Motto or short saying as the Person thinks of ; as for example, *God is my Help.* — — — *The Holy Ghost be my Guide.* Every Cardinal throws his Billet into a Chalice that stands upon the Altar of the Chappel of the Conclave ; and after all the Tickets are in, two Cardinals are appointed to open the first Fould of the Ticker, and read aloud the Persons Nam'd to the Pontificate which are writ down in a Register, yet not breaking open the Seal that encloses the Name of him that gives his Suffrage, unless it be found that two Thirds of the Suffrages are for one and the same Person, which is the number requisite to render the Election Authentick ; but then the Seals are broke open, and the New Pope has the satisfaction to know who were the Persons that contributed to his Election. This Scrutiny also continues till two Thirds of the Voices meet ; and after reading of the Scrutiny, if the two Thirds of the Suffrages do not agree upon the same Person, then they have recourse to that which they call *Anough* ; that is to say, that every one is at Liberry to give his Voice for him who had the most by the Scrutiny, with this Reservation, that the Person is not permitted to give his Voice, by the *Anough*, for him to whom they had given it by the Scrutiny. But if at length, neither the Scrutiny, nor the *Anough* determine the Election, all the Tickets are burnt, to the

the end the Names of the Electors may be kept secret. Sometimes the Election is carry'd by way of *Inspiration*, as they call it, which is as it were an open Declaration, several Cardinals crying out at the same time, such a one Pope. But this is never us'd, but when They who make that Exclamation are assur'd that they shall be upheld by the Suffrages of two Thirds of the Assembly.

When any one of the Cardinals is Elected Pope, the Masters of the Ceremonies repairs to his Cell, to carry him the Tidings of his Exaltation; after which he is conducted to the Chapel, and Rob'd with the Pontifical Habit: Which done he receives the Adoration of the Cardinals; that is to say, the Respects which they are accustomed to pay the Sovereign Pontiff. That done, they seat him in the Pontifical Chair, and set him upon the Altar of the Apostles in St. Peter's Church, where the Cardinals perform the Ceremony of Adoration a second time. From thence his Holiness is reconducted to his Apartment, and some Days after they proceed to the Ceremony of his Coronation, as of a Temporal Prince. And here are to be observ'd the two Qualifications of a Pope; the one is as he is the Sovereign Pontiff and Head of the Church; the other, as he is a Temporal Prince, and Sovereign of a considerable State.

The Ceremony of the Coronation is perform'd in St. Peter's Church, where there is a Throne erected, to which the new Pope ascends, and being seated, his Miter is taken off, and the Crown set upon his Head before all the People.

And

And then begins the Cavalcade from St. Peters to St. John di Laterano, at what time all the Cardinals, Princes, and Ambassadors accompany him on Horseback. Being arriv'd at St. John di Laterano, the Archbishop of that Church presents the Pope with two Keys, the one of Gold, the other of Silver; and after he has given the Canons leave to kiss his Feet, his Holiness is attended back to his Palace with the same Ceremony.

In the Account which I am going to give of the Curiosities in *Rome* most worthy the observation of a Traveller, I shall endeavour to omit nothing considerable of what came to my knowledge, and begin with a Description of the Churches, which are the fairest and best adorn'd of any in the World.

The Church of St. Peter is deservedly lookt upon to be the most beautiful, the largest and the most Superb in *Europe*. It is built in the Form of a Cross, 840 Geometrical Paces in length, 725 in breadth, 300 high, and 1465 in Circuit. The Roof of it is guilt, and it is cover'd with Lead and Copper guilt. The whole Structure is lin'd with Marble within and without side; and it is pay'd with square panes of Marble: Above one hundred Pillars support the Roof, of which the ancient Emperors despoyl'd *Asia*: Among the rest there are Twelve that *Vespasian* brought away from the Temple of *Solomon*. I say nothing of the Riches that glister in all the Chappels of the Church, nor of the infinite number of Relicks which are there preserv'd. Those for which the People have the greatest

greatest Veneration are the Vail of St. *Veronica*, with the Picture of our Saviour's Face ; the Lance that was run into his Body ; St. Peter's Wooden Pulpit, with the Bodies of several Saints. The Portico of this Church is 289 Foot long, 40 broad, and 133 in height ; and it has five Doors that answer to the five Doors of the Church ; of which one is call'd the Holy Door, as being never open'd but in time of Jubilee.

Over the Domo of the Church stands a Cupola, or Globe of Copper guilt, which below seems not to be a Foot in Diameter, nevertheless it will hold above Twenty Men. After you have ascended a great number of Steps, you come to a Ladder of Eighteen Rounds which joyns to the Foot that sustains the Globe, so that you must get up with great trouble by the ~~ladder~~^{help} of a Rope that is fasten'd above, and hangs down by the side of the Ladder. This Globe is about a Fingers breadth in thicknes, having no more than four small Clefts, two Inches broad, and six high to let in the Light, and two Iron Bars run a-cross it for People to sit upon. 'Tis observable that no Body is permitted to go into it in the heat of Summer, for fear of being stiff'd. 'Tis said that St. Peter's Church cost Forty Three Millions of Gold, and was the Work of Twenty three Popes.

The Church of St. *John, di Laterano*, is very considerable, as well for the Antiquity of it, as for that it is the Episcopal Church of *Rome* ; and because there it is, that the Pope takes Possession of his Dignity. There it was also where the Emperors receiv'd a Crown of Gold : It is all
Pav'd

Pav'd with Marble, and supported with Four rows of Guilded Pillars. Before the Church stands an Obelisk, a Hundred and fifteen Foot high, erected by *Sixtus V.* This Church was built by *Constantine the Great*, after his Conversion, in the year 318. and enrich'd with several Crowns of Massie Gold and Silver. The Kings of *France* have a Right to present Two Canons of this Church to his Holiness, in consideration of the Great Benefits this Church has receiv'd from *His Most Christian Majesty*; and there is a Solemn Service said in it every year in Memory of *Henry IV. of France*.

There is to be seen encha'd in the Great Altar, another little Altar, upon which they say, that *St. Peter* and some of his Successors said Mass, before they could be admitted the Publick exercise of Divine Worship. However, it were, no body must say Mass upon this Altar but the Pope himself, or a Cardinal that represents his Person, and he must have an Apostolick Brief for that too. A Chair of Porphyrie is also shewn to Foreigners, wherein the Pope Seats himself at the Door of the Church, when he takes Possession of the Papacy. There are a World of Relicks in this Church, as the *Ark of the Old Testament*, *Moset's Rod*; the Heads of *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Zacharie*, &c. too tedious to be here repeated.

Upon one side you ascend to *St. John de Latran*, by the *Scala Santa*, or *Holy Ladder*, which are Twelve Steps of White Marble, the same by which Christ ascended into Pilates Palace, and which *Helena* sent from *Jerusalem* to her Son

Constantine, then at *Rome*. People creep up these Stairs upon their Knees out of Devotion.

St. *Anastasius*'s Church was formerly the Temple of *Neptune*.

The Church of St. *Theodore* was formerly the Temple of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and as it is said, 'tis built in the very same place where the Two Founders of *Rome* were Suckl'd by the Wolfe. The Hospital of *Nostra Madonna* of Consolation, was the Temple of *Vesta*, where the *Vestal Virgins* kept the Sacred Fire.

St. *Agnes*'s Church was formerly the Temple of *Bacchus*; That of St. *Alexis* upon Mount *Aventine*, was the Temple of *Hercules*. Upon St. *Anthony* of *Padua*'s Day, the People bring all manner of Beasts to his Church in the *Martian Valley*, in hopes that Saint will preserve 'em from all Sickness, and from the devouring Jaws of the Wolfe. Sta. *Barba*'s in the Quarter of *Pigna*, was the Temple of *Venus*. St. *Bartholomews* in the Island, was the Temple of *Jupiter* and *Esculapius*. St. *Blase*'s in the Field of *Mars*, was another Temple of *Neptune*. St. *Cosmo* and St. *Damian* was another Temple, formerly Dedicated to *Romulus* and *Remus*. St. *Laurences* by *Janicola* was the Temple of *Juno-Lucina*. St. *Lucius* near the Palace, was the Temple of *Apollo*. St. *Maries* upon the *Capitoline Hill* was the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*. St. *Nerea*'s was the Temple of *Isis*. Sta. *Sabina* up the *Aventine Mount* was the Temple of *Diana*.

St. *Martin*'s Church in the Mount, is remarkable for the Vault, which, as they say, was the Place wherein the Christian Religion was First exercised.

exercised, and where St. Sylvester held Two Councils, during the persecution of the Church, The Church of the *Holy Cross* in *Jerusalem*, which is one of the Seven Consecrated to the *Cross*, was built by *Constantine*, out of the ruins of the Temple of *Venus* and *Jupiter*; and because the Infidels had erected the Statue of *Venus* upon *Mount Calvarie*, and had given the Name of that Goddess to the *Mount*. *Sta. Helena* caus'd the Superficies of the Mountain to be par'd off, and sent the Earth to the Emperor *Constantine* her Son, who put it into the Chappel of that Church, where it is kept among the rest of the Reliques.

St. Pauls Church, a Mile without the City, was also founded by *Constantine*, in Honour of that Apostle, who lies there Enterr'd. It is 477 Foot Long, 258 Broad, and is supported by 100 Pillars of White Marble, in Four Rows. The Church of *St. Maries de la Rotonda*, formerly the *Pantheon*, is a considerable Structure, as well for that *Agrippa*, who was the Founder of it, set up the Statues of all the Ancient Deities therein, in that order of Dignity which the Heathens ascrib'd to 'em; as for that the Model of several new Churches has been taken from the round Form of it. This same Structure is a Hundred and forty Foot high, and as many Broad, without Pillars, having no other support then that of the Walls; which makes it lookt upon, as one of the boldest pieces of Architecture that is in *Italy*. There is no Light but what comes in at the Door, and at an Overture, about Eight Fathom in circumference, at the top of the Church. This Building was formerly cover'd

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with Plates of Silver, afterwards of Copper, and since that with Lead ; but now Lastly, at this day with Large Stones.

There are a great many Hospitals in *Rome*, every Nation having one particularly belonging to it. But the Hospital of the *Trinity*, erected by *Clement VIII.* actually maintains Five thousand Persons; not to mention such as come by chance. In the *Apostles Church*, there is to be seen every year an Election of Twelve Gentlemen and one Prelate, for the distribution of Alms to such as are ashame to make known their Necessaries; and to the end they may be the more easily discovered, there are several Boxes Lock'd up, and set up in Publick Places, having little Grates at the top, wherein they who are in want, may put in little Notes containing the Places of their Abode.

There are also Houses for young Girls of Ten or Twelve years of Age, when their Parents are not able to provide for 'em, for fear lest Poverty should tempt 'em to prostitute themselves. There is another House, over the Gate of which is to be read this Inscription, *Per le Donne mal maritate. For the Women ill Married*; Where they put such Women as are unfortunately Married, or cannot agree with their Husbands: and where they stay till their differences are reconcil'd, and that the one or the other testifies a desire to live peaceably together.

All sorts of lewd Strumpets that signify a desire to Repent and Reform their Lives, are admitted into *St. Mary Magdalains in Corse*, and are there maintain'd all the rest of their Lives : Nor

are

are they Lock'd up by force, as in the *Spinning-House*, in *Amsterdam*; but they must see no Men, unless it be their Confessor and their Physitian.

They who report that *Brothel-houses* are permitted in *Rome*, say true; but not when they add that the Pope approves 'em, and receives a Tribute from 'em. For there is a great difference between approving and conniving. *Judaism* is no more approved in *Italy*, then in *England* and *Holland*, thô the *Jews* are suffer'd in all these places, and have their Publick Synagogues. And the Popes are so far from laying any Tribute upon the infamous *Traffick of the Daughters of Joy*, that they havn been the Founders of severai Hospitals for the maintenance of young Girls, whose Fathers and Mothers are not able to keep 'em, lest Poverty should tempt them to *Libertinism*: and they are maintain'd in those Houses, till they are of an Age to Marry, or enter into a Religious House; and they that are dispos'd to Marry, have a reasonable Portion allow'd 'em, proportionable to the Match that offers it self, and every *Annunciation Day*, there is a considerable Sum of Money distributed in the *Dominicans* Church to 300 young Virgins that are in those Hospitals.

The Laws in respect of common Prostitutes ate very rigorous: they are forbid to come into the Assemblies of Honest Women, or to frequent the places where they walk to take the Air: they must not go in a Coach in the Day time; nor stirr out of their Houses in the Night; nor may they converse together, to the end they may have no opportunity to encourage one another to *debaucherie*

baucherie. They are forbid upon pain of exemplary Punishment, to admit any company into their Houses during *Lent*, nor during the *Advent*. They are bound to Register their Names in the Publick Registers, kept on purpose for the Curtifans ; who by that means are lookt upon as infamous for ever. They are not admitted to the Holy Communion, nor Buried in Holy Ground, but in the nasty places along by the Walls of the City. Lastly, they cannot make a Will, so that if they leave any Estate behind 'em, which is very rarely, 'tis all confiscated for the Benefit of the Hospitals for young Virgins.

Those Places which they call *Catacombs*, are certain Subterraneal Walks, or Caverns. where the Primitive Christians performed the Exercises of their Religion, during the Persecutions of the *Pagan* Emperors, and where they privately also held some Councils. The *Catacombs*, most known in *Rome*, are those that open into the Churches *St. Pancras*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Agnes*, and *St. Laurence*. They who have gone through 'em report, That they run almost quite under the City, even under the River *Tiber*. These Vaults are for the most part about Five Foot High, and Three in Breadth. By the sides of which lie the Bodies of several Saints and Martyrs, from whence the Pope causes the Holy Bodies to be taken up, and Presents 'em to Princes and Ambassadors, by such Names as his Holiness thinks proper to give 'em. There are some Places in these *Catacombs*, where People are forc'd to crawl along upon their Bellies, for Twenty or Thirty Paces : and several Persons

that

that have gone thither to visit the Tombs of the Ancient *Christians* have laid their own Bones in the same place. For being engag'd too far without good Guides, they have lost themselves; either their light failing 'em before they can find the way out again, or else being stis'd with the smoak of the Torches.

The Palace of St. Peter's of the *Vatican*, where the Popes usually reside in Winter, is seated in the Burrough, the best fortify'd place in all the City. This Palace is of a very vast extent, in regard it contains above 5000 Rooms and Chambers. It has three rows of Galleries adorn'd with Pictures, representing the Principal Histories of the Old and New Testament. In the Chambers also are an infinite Number of Marble and Alabaster Statues; more especially there is a Stone to be admir'd in the Imperial Chamber, upon which Nature has form'd the Image of *Pius V.* more exactly then any Pencil could have drawn it upon Cloth. This Palace so call'd from the Name of the Hill upon which it is seated, was begun in the Pontificate of *Nicholas V.* and finish'd under *Leo V.* but was embellish'd with Painting and Statues by *Sixtus V.* *Clement VIII.* *Urban VIII.* and their Successors, who have made it a Palace fit for the Residence of the Sovereign Pontiffs. In the midst of the Gallery that leads to *Belvedere*, stands the *Vatican Library*, which is lookt upon to be the fairest and the most famous for Number and Curiosity of Books in the World. There are an infinite Variety of Manuscripts in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick*, &c. Writings upon Leaves of Wood, and Tablets of

Wax, of which they made use before the invention of Paper. There is a large Manuscript Hebrew Bible, and another Hebrew Bible written upon pieces of Parchment roll'd up, from whence the Latin word *Volumen*, with another Manuscript written upon the Leaves of a Tree, as the Custome was in those days, whence the Latin word *Folium* for the Leaf of a Book. Lastly, There is a Greek Bible, which as they assure us, was one of the Seventy Copies of the Seventy Interpreters who Translated the Old Testament by the Command of Ptolomy *Philadelphus*, being shut up every one apart by themselves.

Before they leave the *Vatican*, Travellers go to see the Garden of *Belvedere*, so call'd because from that place you have a prospect over the whole City. 'Tis to be observ'd that what we call a Garden of Pleasure, in *Italy* they call a Vinyard. This Vinyard of *Belvedere* is remarkable for an infinite number of Marble, Brass, and Alabaster Statues; among which is the Statue of the River *Tiber*, resting upon a Wolf that gives suck to *Romulus* and *Rhemus*; and on the other side *Nilus* with Seventeen Children, every one about a fathom in height, denoting the Seventeen various measures to which the Waters of that River encrease. There is also to be seen a *Cleopatra* expiring after her being bitten by a Serpent twisted about her Arm; a *Venus Ericina* coming out of a Bath; the Statues of *Bacchus*, *Mercury*, *Apollo*, and *Laocoon* and his Children folded about with two Serpents.

The Piazza of the *Vatican*, commonly call'd St. Peter's Piazza, is one of the fairest in *Rome*, adorn'd with a Fountain that spouts up the Water, as big about as a Man's Middle, and as high as a Half-Pike ; and an Obelisk, which is call'd the Needle by reason of the shape and height of it. This is a Stone that was brought from *Egypt*, by the Command of *Caligula*, at an incredible charge, and was set up in *Nero's Circus* ; but *Sixtus V.* caus'd it to be remov'd into the *Vatican* Piazza. It is 217 Foot high, comprehending the Basis about 12 Foot in circumference below, and 8 at the top. It is supported by four Lions of Brass gilt, that stand upon a large Pedestal of Marble.

The Castle of St. *Angelo* is one of the best Fortresses in *Italy*, and has been the Sanctuary of several Popes in the Troubles of *Italy*. *Alexander VI.* built a private Coridor, or Gallery, which leads from the Palace of St. Peter, to the Castle, to the end the Popes might retire in a Time of necessity without being seen. Prisoners of State are committed thither ; and the Treasure of the Church, the Records and Rolls, the Triple Crown, with the five Millions which *Sixtus V.* laid up there, with a prohibition upon pain of Excommunication to all his Successors, forbiding 'em to touch it, but upon a most urgent necessity for the defence of the City, to which end that Sum was only design'd. As to the Name of the Castle, it was so call'd, as they say, from the Statue of an Angel that stands at the top of the Frontispiece with a Sword in his Hand, in memory of St. *Gregorius* Vision, in which an Angel

appear'd to him sheathing his Sword, to let him understand that the Wrath of God was appeasd toward the *Romans*, who had been very much afflicted with War, Pestilence and Famine.

Near the Castle is a Bridge over the *Tiber*, call'd St. *Angelo*'s Bridge, built almost in the same place where formerly stood the Triumphal Bridge, by reason that all the Triumphs that were decreed in *Rome*, pass'd that way. But now we see no more remaining but only the sad Ruines of that Pompous Vanity, it being the Will of God, that that piece of solemn Luxury should be quite extinct, by reason the Excess of those Triumphs was grown to that degree of Exorbitancy, that had the use of 'em continu'd, Men would have been made use of instead of Beasts to draw the Victors Chariot. *Camillus*'s was drawn by four White Horses; *Pompey*'s by four Elephants; *Mark-Antony*'s by four Lyons; and *Nero*'s by four Hermophradites; *Aurelian*'s by six Harts, and *Firmius*'s by six Ostriches.

The *Capitol* is one of the most ancient Buildings in *Rome*, so call'd from the Head of a Man that was found when the Foundations of it were laid by the Orders of *Tarquin the Proud*. The Structure was finish'd and cover'd with Brasses gilt in the Consulship of *Pulvillus*. *Catulus* consecrated it to *Jupiter Capitolinus*; and it was adorn'd with a great number of Statues of Massie Gold and Silver, which represented the Ancient *Roman* Magistrates and Consuls, and it had 3000 Brasses Tables when one part of it was consum'd by Fire. Nor was that the only Fire which defac'd this Building; for it was again burnt down

in *Sylla*'s time : A third time in the Reign of *Domitian* ; and a fourth under *Commodus*. So that it wants that Wealth and Magnificence which formerly render'd it so famous. An Ascent of 128 Steps led up to it, and there are still remarkable in it for curious pieces of Workmanship two Statues of *Constantine* upon two Horses of Marble, and in the Grand piazza stands a Brass Statue of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* on Horse-back. The Palace of the Conservators, which is also a part of the Capitol, is adorn'd with an infinite number very curious Statues.

Upon the Quirinal Hill are to be seen the Ruines of *Constantine*'s Bathing Places. These sorts of Buildings were very large and sumptuous in every respect ; and there are also to be seen at *Rome* some Ruines of the Emperors *Alexander*, *Severus*, *Nero*, *Titus*, *Trajan*, *Philippus*, and *Caracalla*'s Baths.

They that are very curious are easily led to see upon the *Palatin* Hill, the Lake or Gulf of *Curtius*, a kind of an Abyss whence formerly issued forth a Stench that caus'd the Pestilence in *Rome*, upon which the Oracle being consulted, return'd for Answer, that the Contagion should not cease, till they had thrown into the Gulph whatever *Rome* had of most precious. Presently the *Roman* Ladies threw in all their Jewels ; but that not availing *Curtius*, a *Roman* Knight, imagining there was nothing more pretious than a Brave and a Valiant Man, and willing to signalize his Presumption and his Zeal for his Country, threw himself headlong Horse and Man into the Abyss, and then the Plague ceas'd.

In that Quarter which is call'd the Field of *Mars*, stands *Antoninus's* Pillar, upon which are represented in half Relief the Glorious Actions of that Emperor against the *Armenians*, the *Parthians*, the *Germans*, &c. Two hunder'd and seven Marble Steps lead up to the top of it, the Light coming in at six little Windows. It consists of no more then Eight and twenty Marble Stones, which being joyn'd together, make a Hundred seventy five Foot in heighth. Of late they have plac'd upon the top of it a Statue of *St. Paul* of gilt Brass.

Trajan's Column in the Piazza of the same Name consists of no more then four Stones that rise to 140 Foot in heighth; to the top of which there is an Ascent of 185 Steps, enlighten'd by 44 Windows. Formerly they had set upon the top of this Column an Urn with *Trajan's* Ashes in it; but that is since taken down, and the Statue of *St. Peter* in Brass erected in the room of it.

Nor must I bury in silence the Statues of *Pasquin* and *Manforio*; for they that talk so often of others, must not be themselves forgotten. It is call'd the Statue of *Pasquin*, because that all the Satyrs which are made in *Rome*, call'd *Pasquinas* are always fix'd upon it. Some say this Statue was erected in Honour of one of *Alexander's* Soldiers who had done him many signal Services. Others reject this Opinion, and tell us that the Word *Pasquin* is deriv'd from a Taylor who made Cloaths for Persons of Quality in *Rome*; and in regard he was a very great Droll, he observ'd their blind sides, to make *Lampoons* upon 'em.

in his Shop, which always gain'd him good Company. They add that sometime after his Decease the Paviers digging before his Door found a Statue, to which they presently gave the Name of *Pasquin*, and set it up in the next Quarter to his House. However it were, it was propos'd to one of the Popes, that it might be thrown into *Tiber*, to take away all Opportunities of Libelling and Lampoons that were fix'd upon it. But the Holy Father made answer that he was afraid it would turn to a Frog that would be croaking Day and Night: intimating thereby, that instead of stopping the Course of Satyrs, the Lampooners would fix 'em upon all the Statues in the City.

Not far from the Capitol stands another Statue call'd *Manforio*, where generally are hung up the Answers made to the Lampoons which are fix'd upon *Pasquin*. Some say this Statue was erected in honour of *Jupiter Panarius*; others that it is a Statue of the *Rhine*, because that formerly the Emperot *Domitian*'s Brazen Horse set his Foot upon the Head of it.

There is no City in the World wherein there are more Magnificent Palaces. The Learned Mr. *Spon*, in his Travels into the East has given us a Catalogue of 'em, which has sav'd me the trouble. I shall only say, that the Palace of the *Farnezi* is one of the most sumptuous. It has four Fronts with a large Gate belonging to every one that leads into the Court, and is surrounded with Pillars forming Portico's that support an open Gallery that leads to every Apartment. In this Court stand two Statues of *Hercules* leaning

ing upon his Club ; one of which was found in *Caracalla's* Baths ; the other is an Imitation of That. In the Palace Hall stands the Statue of *Alexander Farneze*, Duke of *Parma*, who tramples under foot two Statues representing Heresie and Rebellion, while Fame sets a Crown upon his Head. This Piece is so much the more esteem'd, because all the four Peices are all of one singe Stone of White Marble. There are an infinite number of other Lovely Statues and Pictures in the Apartments belonging to this Palace : More particularly there is to be seen a Marble Statue in a small Back-Court, representing the Figure of a Bull, all of one Stone, having one of the Horns ty'd with a Woman's Hair, while two Men endeavour to throw 'em into the Sea. 'Tis the History of *Amphion* and *Zethes*, who in revenge of the injury done their Mother, whom *Lycus* King of *Thebes* had repudiated, upon the Importunity of *Dirce*, ty'd *Dirce* to the Horns of a Bull, and cast 'em both Headlong into the Sea.

One of the Curiosities of *Rome*, which Strangers always visit, is to be found in Prince *Ludovisio's* Palace ; that is to say, the Body of a Man petrefy'd and laid in a Velvet Box, with one Leg broken, to convince the Incredulity of the Curious, who will not believe that the Skeleton was cover'd with Stone, because they say it was a Garment made on purpose. This justifies what *Ortelius* affirms, That upon certain Mountains of *Tartary*, there are to be found Men, Camels, Sheep, &c. chang'd into Stones for above Three Hundred Years past : And

Aristotle

Aristotle reports that there is a Cave near Bergamo, where are to be seen the Petrify'd Bodys of several Men.

When I enumerated the Churches of *Rome*, I forgot to tell ye, that in the Church call'd *La Bocca di Verita*, there is a piece of Marble representing a Head with the Mouth open; And the Good Women do say, that if a Woman Unfaithful to her Husband's Bed, lays her Hand upon it, the Mouth will shut. The *Roman* Women who have Jealous and Credulous Husbands, frequently justifie their Chastity by this means, wherein they run far less hazard then they who formerly were constrain'd to walk bare-foot over red hot Coals, and Ploughshares.

This is what I purpos'd to say of the Famous City of *Rome*, wherein though I have omitted many things, yet there is sufficient to give an Advantageous Idea of it to those who have never seen it; and to breed in others a desire of seeing it.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Kingdom of Naples.

THREE is not any State in *Italy* of that vast Extent as the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some *Italian* Authors have call'd it *Sicily* on this side the *Pharos*, which is the reason that the Kings of *Spain* have assum'd the Title of Kings of both *Sicilies*. Generally this Kingdom is divided into Twelve Provinces; viz. *La Terra di Lavoro*, *Principato Citeriore*, *Principato Ulteriore*, *Calabria Ulteriore*, *La Terra d' Otranto*, *La Terra di Bari*, *La Capitanata*, the County of *Molisso*, the hi-thermost *Abruzzo*, and the furthermost *Abruzzo*; It is reckon'd to contain 24 *Archbishopricks*, 60 *Principalities*, 100 *Dukedoms*, as many *Marqui-sates*, 66 *Earldoms*, and above 1000 *Baronies*. Which shews us, that the *Nobility* multiplies in that Kingdom, more then any where else; which is the reason that *Naples* is call'd *Naples the Noble*. The *Air* is very wholesome, and the *Country* ver-y fruitful in *Corn*, *Wine*, and all sorts of *Fruits*. This Kingdom has not been free from Revolu-tions that have turmoyl'd the *Repose* of *Italy* upon several Occasions. It has been in the Possession of the *Romans*, *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Normans*, *Sua-bians*, *French* and *Spaniards*. Which latter Usurp'd it from the *French* who have an undoubted claim

to

to it, as well by the Investiture given by Clement IV. both of that Kingdom, as also of Sicily, to Charles of France, Duke of Anjou and Provence, Brother of St. Lewis in 1265. as for that Queen Joan I. by her last Will and Testament, dated June 29, 1480. adopted Lewis of France I. of that Name : Jane II. who possessed the Throne from the Year 1414. till the Year 1434. adopted Rene of France, Sirnam'd, The Good ; which acquir'd him a double Right. But Ferdinand King of Spain, contrary to the Treaty made with Lewis XII. King of France, sent a Puissant Army into Italy, under the leading of the Famous Gensalvo, who drove the French out of Naples and Sicily ; since which time the Spaniards have been in possession of 'em, and keep a Viceroy there, who is chang'd every three Years. The Kingdom of Naples holds of the Holy See ; and the King of Spain pays every year to the Pope upon St. Peter's Day a Tribute of a White Nag, and a Purse of 7000 Ducats. But the Neapolitans do not willingly brook the Spanish Yoak : And therefore they have endeavour'd to cast it off several Times : But their last Insurrection was in the years 1646. and 1647. tho they fail'd in the success, because the Design was ill laid, and 'for that the Male-Contents had no body to head em but a sorry Fisherman, vulgarly known by the Name of Masaniello, who for above 15 Days Commanded above 200000 Men, who paid him a blind Obedience.

This Kingdom that stretches it self forth in Form of a Peninsula, is bounded to the East by the Ionian Sea ; to the North by the Gulph of Venice,

Venice, by the Tuscan Sea to the South ; and by the Ecclesiastical Territories to the West. It is about 500 Miles Broad, and 1500 in Circuit.

The City of *Naples*, the Metropolitan of this flourishing Kingdom, is seated upon the Sea-Shore ; formerly call'd *Parthenopea*, and is defended by three Citadels provided with all things necessary to keep the *Neapolitans* under the *Spanish* Yoke ; of which one is call'd the *Norman* Castle, as being founded by *William III.* Duke of *Normandy* and King of *Naples* : The Second call'd the *New Castle*, was built by *Charles I.* Brothrr to *St. Lewis* ; but *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, who understood the importance of it, caus'd it to be fortify'd after an extraordinary manner ; and it has always a Garrison in it of 500 Natural *Spaniards*. The Castle of *St. Elmo* which commands one part of the City, was built by *Robert I.* the Son of *Charles II.* and the Emperor *Charles V.* after he had caus'd it to be well fortify'd, call'd it the *Bridle of Naples*. Besides these Castles there are also some Towres and other Buildings, which are call'd by the Name of Fortress, as the *Capuan* Castle, which however are of no other use then for the Councils of Justice and the Civil Government to Assemble in.

The Viceroy's Palace is very spacious, richly Furnish'd, and incloses several Curiosities, among others, a Plant about Two Fingers in breadth, and about a Foot and a halfe long, upon which the Ancients wrote before the use of Paper was invented, A Stone, which being scrap'd, yields a kind

kind of Cotton, of which the *Pagans* made a certain sort of Cloth to wrap the Dead Bodies, which they burnt, by reason that this Cloth being incombustible, preserv'd the Ashes of the Corps entire, This sort of Cloth is in use among some People in *India*; the nature of it being such, that when 'tis Foul, 'tis but throwing it into the Fire, and it becomes as white as Snow.

The Port of *Naples* would be one of the best Ports in *Italy*, were it but shelter'd from the South-East Wind. The City is very neatly Built; The Streets are Broad, Long, and as Streight as a Line, and so order'd. that there runs a Canal through every Street, as in the Cities of *Holland*, which receive the Filth and Naftiness through Iron Grates, so that the Streets are always clean. It may be about Six Miles in compass, comprehending the Seven Suburbs; and it has been all along the Residence of Illustrious Men, by reason of the mild and temperate Air which it enjoys; in the number of which we may reckon *Virgil, Livie, Horace, Seneca, &c.*

The Cathedral Church is Dedicated to *St. Januarius* formerly Bishop of *Beneventum*, who is the Fourteenth Patron that the *Neapolitans* have made choice of: and they keep the Blood of this Saint as a Sacred Relique, which is congeal'd in Vessels: but if they lay it to the Saints Head, such is the Story which they tell, it presently turns Liquid, and rows up into little Bubbles.

As for the Neapolitan Money, they reckon all by *Carolino's*; every *Carolino* being worth about Ten *Sols* of France: the *Spanish* *Pistol* goes for Three and thirty *Carolino's*; a *Sequin* for Twenty *Carolino's*; a *Piaster* weighs Nine *Carolino's*; besides which, they have some small *Copper-Money*, that goes in the Markets.

After that Strangers have seen the Curiosities of *Naples*, they visit the Wonders in the parts adjoyning: for an infinite number of surprizing Things that are to be met with in the Kingdom of *Naples*, may well be call'd by that Name.

The Mountain *Vesuvius* may well deserve to be plac'd in the First rank of these *Wonders*, as being so frequently all in a Flame. Not to mention that Inundation of Fire which hap'ned in *Titus's Reign*, wherein *Plinie* was a little too far engag'd, out of Curiosity; nor of several others; I shall only say, that this Mountain, which is above Seven Leagues from *Naples*, continually vomits forth Fire, sometimes more, sometimes less violently; which has many times laid wast the Country, and very much annoy'd the City of *Naples*. There was formerly upon this Hill, the Loveliest Vineyards in the Country, and a very beautiful Village, containing above 2500 Inhabitants; but in the year 1631, this Infernal Chimney, as *Tertullian* calls it, vomited forth such a Deluge of Flames, accompanied with a Torrent of Sulphur, and a Shower of Stones, that all the poor People were either burnt or stifl'd, and their Town was buried in the Cinders, that lay more then Ten Foot thick above the Steeple of the Church. Stones are

are also there to be seen, of a prodigious igness, and there are People still living, that beheld a Torrent of Sulphur, *Alome* and *Salt-Peter* fall from the Top of the Mountain. Some time before this dismal Ravage, the Smoak, that issu'd continually forth, increas'd, and was intermix'd with Flames and Ashes; soon after, it was accompany'd with a noise so dreadful, that you would have thought that nature was about to have been swallow'd up: this noise was attended with an Earthquake that swell'd up the Sea; and at length the Mountain bursting, pieces of Rock, all of a light Fire, flew out, and the Sulphur that ran down, floated upon the Sea no les then Three Miles from the Shore; and 'tis thought that if the Wind had not prov'd favourable to the City of *Naples*, it had been buried in the Cinders that flew from the Mountain. This terrible accident is engrav'd upon a Marble Stone, that stands in the Highway which leads from *Naples* to *Vesuvius*. Several People out of Curiosity, have gone up to the top of the Mountain, by a way cut out of the Ashes for above Two Miles together, and found at the top of the Mountain, a wide Abyss, about Two Miles in circumference, and as many deep; wherein there appear'd another, no les wide then the First, from whence issu'd out a thick Smoak that smelt of Sulphur.

The Mountain *Pausilipus* is remarkable for the Subterraneal way cut through the Mountain for above a Mile together, thô it be all of Free Stone; This Cavern is call'd The *Grotto of Naples*, and was made to shorten the Passage from

Naples

Naples to Puzzuolo. For in regard that Mountain stretches out into the Sea, like a Promontory there is no passage left upon the Shore: So that before that Way was made, the Ascent and Descent of the Mountain was very painful and laborious. There are some who averr it to be the Work of *Lucullus*; others ascribe it to *Cocceius Nerva*: But however it were, the way is about a Mile in length, and between Twelve and Thirteen Foot high, and so broad that Two Coaches may goe a Breast, There is no Light comes into it but by the two Entrances, and by two small Overtures, which *Alphonso VII.* King of *Naples* caus'd to be boar'd through the top of the Grotto, much about the middle of it, where there is a Lamp continually burning before the Image of the Virgin; but notwithstanding the Darkness of the Place, you are never pester'd, by reason that they who come from *Naples*, always keep the Right hand, and they who Travel thither take the Left.

Virgil's Tomb stands in the Garden of *Severino*, shaded with Laurels, almost at the entrance into the Grotto.

After this you must see the Lake *Avernus*, which *Virgil* calls *The Lake of Hell*, because the Birds that fly over it, are poison'd with the stench that exhales from the Water. It may be above Two thousand Paces long, and half as broad. The Ancients faign'd that *Charon* ply'd there with his Boat, in regard the River *Acheron* forms this Lake, upon the Banks of which are to be seen the Ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*.

Nor is the Lake *d'Agnano* far from it, environ'd with Mountains, and thought to be bottomless in the middle. Tho' the Water be full of Serpents, yet has it the good Quality to Cure such Beasts, as entring into such a venomous Grotto adjoining, call'd *The Dogs Grotto*, are dragg'd, halfe stifl'd with the Sulphurie Steam, that in an hours time would kill 'em quite.

The Lake *Lucrinus*, the most abounding in Fish of any in the Kingdom, formerly intermix'd with *Avernus*, by means of a *Canal*: But in 1538. or as others say, upon *Michaelmas* Night in 1636. an Earthquake, not only fill'd up the *Canal*, but sett a Mountain above Four Miles in compass, between the Two Lakes.

The Alome Mountain yields a great Revenue to the King of *Spain*. The Ancients made an Infernal Mansion of it, and plac'd *Vulcan's* Work-house there; because they saw nothing but Flames all Night upon it, and Smoak all Day; and for that the Sulphurie Vapour infected the Air for above a League round; The Trench, from which this Smoak arises, being a Thousand Foot wide, and Fifteen hundred in length. All the Land about *Puzzuolo* is nothing but Sulphurie Earth, so that you shall see the Smoak rise under your Feet through the Clefts in the Highway, occasion'd by the Drowth of the Weather.

Not far from the Mountain of Brimstone, lies the *Usurers Lake*, because it never restores any thing that is plung'd into the Water, which is very black, thick, and boils all day long. If you throw Meat into it, it comes out halfe boild, and

the

the one halfe of it consum'd: And if you put into it Three Eggs in a close Basket, 'tis said, that be as cautious as you can, you shall pull out but Two, the Lake taking the Third as due for Tribute.

Near Puzzuolo, is a Subterraneal Labyrinth, into which you must not enter without lighted Torches, and a Skein of Thread, which you must be very careful to preserve from breaking, unless you will run the hazard of losing your way. This *Labyrinth* is compos'd of an infinite number of Rooms, one within another: And there are likewise to be seen in the same place, some Ruins of the Temples of *Diana* and *Nep-tune*: Nero's Stoves, that yield a very great Heat; Four Chambers furnish'd with Stone Beds, and Boulsters of the same Materials, would entice a Man to take his Rest there, were they not a little of the hardest: Cicero's Baths are in a large Room, where the Letters are scrap'd out that were written upon the Roof, because that Sick People were so vain as to believe they should be Cur'd so soon as they had read 'em. Others affirm, that those Inscriptions were only the Names of such sick People as those Baths had Cur'd, but that the Physitians caus'd 'em to be raz'd out, under pretence that they were Magical Characters.

The Baths of *Tirtola* lie not far distant; being a very long Grotto, into which you are no sooner enter'd but you begin to sweat; but when you are at the end of the Grotto, you feel less heat: And if you feel it too hot, you need no more then stoop to the Ground, and there comes up

a coolness very refreshing. 'Tis said that at the farther end of this Grotto there are Baths that are qualify'd with excellent Vertues ; but that they are but very little frequented, by reason the Acces to 'em is so frightful.

About a 100 Paces from the Lake *Lucrinus*, you meet with other Baths, some cold, others hot. These are Caverns in the Rock, wherein they have cut out certain Receptacles to Bath in. When you enter into the cold Baths, there are several Chambers hew'd out of the Rock, where there are a great number of those Receptacles, some full, others empty. 'Tis said that every Receptacle had a peculiar vertue to cure several Distempers ; and they know 'em by the Statues erected near the Receptacles, laying a hand upon the part affected.

When you leave these Baths, you ascend some Steps that are cut out of the Rock which lead to the hot Baths ; and when you have gone forward about 20 or 30 Paces, there is a deep place full of Water almost boylng hot ; on the side of which there is a Grotto ; but the Descent into it is so hot, that it fetches out the Sweat by very great drops, because the Vapours and Exhalations are so violent.

Near to *Cume*, which is lookt upon to be the Mother of *Naples*, is to be seen the Grotto of the *Cumean Sybil*, which though a *Pagan*, foretold the Birth of *Christ*, and the Mysteries of the Incarnation. You enter into it through a long and wide Walk cut out of the Rock, which formerly led to the City of *Cume*. After you have gone 450 Paces, upon the right hand you meet

with a very low Door, which leads into a Chamber 14 Foot long, and 8 wide, the Roof of which is painted with Gold and Azure, and the Walls inlay'd with Coral, and Mother of Pearl. On the left hand of that Chamber, is another Door which leads into a Walk cut out of the Rock also, 4 Foot high, and 40 long. At the end of it is a Chamber that leads into two other Chambers, in the one of which is a kind of a small Lake: Now in regard the Room is very hot, and for that you cannot tarry long in it without Sweating, 'tis conjectur'd that it was the Sybil's Bath. And because that all these Apartments are under ground, and for that no Light comes into 'em, you must take care to be well furnish'd with Flambeaus, or Wax Candles, and to be no less cautious that they do not go out. Now because all the Rocks in this part of the Kingdom of Naples are full of these Grotto's, 'tis thought that the Ancient Inhabitants liv'd under ground.

After you have taken a view of all the Rarities about *Puzzuolo*, you take Boat and slip over to *Baiae*, which lies not above 4 Miles distant, and where there are also several Remarkable Curiosities. More especially some Ruins of *Caligula*'s famous Bridge, who to fulfil the Prophesie of an Astrologer, that in the time of *Tiberius* foretold that *Caligula* should be Emperor when he should ride on Horsebaek over the Golph between *Puzzuolo* and *Baiae*, joyn'd to the Bridge which the Romans had then already begun, two rows of Ships stay'd by huge Anchors, over which he laid a great number of Planks, and so rode over both on Horseback, and in his Chariot. There are

some

some who believe that *Caligula* did not only design the fulfilling of that Prophesie, but that he was at that vast expence, to imitate *Xerxes*, and to terrifie the People of *Europe* that were unsubdu'd at that time. The Sand all along that Coast has two peculiar Qualities; that although the Water be cold, the Sand at the bottom of the Sea is so hot that you can scarce endure to touch it, and when it comes out of the Water, it becomes as hard as Marble.

It was at *Baiae* where *Agrippina* was stabb'd by the Command of *Nero* her Son, who was so cruel as to rip open her Body, that he might inspect the place where he had lain Nine Months. This Misfortune was foretold that Princess long before. For having consulted the Oracle concerning the Destiny of the Fruit which she bare in her Womb; answer was return'd her, *Thou shalt bring forth a Son who shall be Emperor, but he shall put Thee to Death.* To which she reply'd, *Let him put me to Death, provided that he Reign.* Her Tomb is in a Grotto, where there is a Cave cut out of the Rock, adorn'd with some Sculptures which represent the Empress surrounded with some Birds of Prey.

There is also a certain Subterraneal Structure to be seen at *Baiae*, which is call'd *Piscina Mirabile*, or, *The Wonderful Fish-Pond*. It is supported with about 45 or 50 Pillars, and lin'd with Ciment; which makes People believe that it is a Cistern wherein the Ancients preserv'd Rain-water for their Drink, in regard that all the Water thereabout tastes strong of the Minerals.

There is another Subterraneal Structure, call'd the hundred *Little Chambers*, all built of Brick, wherein they formerly put their Slaves belonging to the Galleys that always Winter'd at *Baiae*. There are an infinite number of Curiosities more in the parts about *Puzzuolo* and *Baiae*: and without question, there is no part of *Europe* where there are to be seen the Ruines of so many *Pagan Temples*, *Tombs*, *Amphitheaters*, *Aqueducts*, *Grotto's*, *Palaces*, &c. So that in regard it would take up above six Months for a Traveller to take up an exact view of all those Rarities, it would require a Volume in Folio to make a faithful Enumeration and Description of 'em.

But though I am leaving the Parts adjoyning to *Puzzuolo*, yet I am not quitting the Kingdom of *Naples*, before I have made some other Remarks worthy the Reader's Curiosity.

In the Province of *Tarentum*, there are a sort of *Lizards*, by which if a Man be bitten, he cannot be cur'd but by Dancing, and the sound of Instruments. They add further, that these Animals never bite any but the People of the Country, and that it was a Punishment which befel 'em, because that being Dancing one Day, they would not quit their Jollity but for so long time till the Host past by 'em.

The Territory of *Otranto* is a kind of Peninsula, environ'd with the *Adriatick* and *Ionick Seas*, and much-infested with Locusts, that are pursu'd and hunted after by a sort of Birds not to be seen in other Parts. The City of *Orranto*, the Metropolis of the Province is considerable for being an *Archbishoprick*, and for the Haven from whence

whence they generally take Shipping for Greece. In former time Pyrrhus had a design to have joyn'd Greece to Italy with a Bridge of Ships, in that part where Otranto stands, though the two Coasts are above 60 Miles, or 25 French Leagues asunder. Otranto had the Misfortune to be plunder'd by the Turks in 1481. but it was nothing near so strong then, as it is now.

Brindisi, or Brundisium: another Archbishoprick and Haven, famous for the Passage of *Julius Caesar* into Greece, in pursuit of *Pompey*, whom he Besieg'd, and forc'd to retire into *Epirus*.

The Extraordinary Devotion that oblig'd several Emperors and Kings to visit Mount St. *Angelo*, especially the Emperor *Ortho*, who Travell'd Bare-foot to *Rome* with all his Court, engages me to say something of it. 'Tis reported that St. *Michael* having had a Vision in those parts, made choice of it for the Place of his Abode, and digg'd a Grotto in the Rock. A Marble Portal leads into this Subterraneal Cavern, and you go down a descent of 55 Marble Steps into it. There is to be seen the little Altar consecrated by St. *Michael* himself, together with several other Chappels under Ground: Besides, there is a Fountain of Water of Sovereign Vertue for the Cure of several Distempers. The Devotion paid to this Place, and the Resort of People to it, has occasion'd the building of a City and several Churches.

Rosano is another Archiepiscopal City of *Calabria*, for nothing considerable but for the Church of St. *Marie*, into which the Women are not

admitted to enter: For which the People of the Country give this Reason. The Holy Virgin, say they, having shew'd St. Bartholomew the Place where he should build that Church, she still appear'd to him at a distance from the Enclosure of the Walls, while the Church was building, and commanded that Saint not to let any Woman enter into it but to order 'em to stand without and hear Mass. They further add, that some Women happening to go in, either out of Curiosity, or Devotion, there arose such a violent Storm of Rain, Hail and Thunder, that never ceas'd till the Women were gone out, and had given Testimonies of their Repentance for their Rashness; and they pretend that their Ancestors have seen several Tryals in Confirmation of the Truth of this Story.

Salerno, the Metropolis of the hitherto Principato, derives its Name from the little Rivers of *Salo* and *Erno*, that water the Territory belonging to it. When *Naples* was Govern'd by particular Kings of their own, their eldest Sons bore the Title of Princes of *Salerno*. In the Convent of *Jacobins*, there is a Bell that sometimes Tolls alone of it self; and they pretend that such a spontaneous Towing, presages the approaching death of some Fryer in the Convent.

Ama'fi in the same Province is famous for the invention of the Needle and Compass, and for being the First place that contributed to the Order of the Knights of St. John of *Jerusalem*.

Capoua. An Archiepiscopal City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, was formerly accounted the third City in the World; *Rome* and *Carthage* being the other two.

two. It is now seated about two Miles distant from the place, where ancient *Capua* stood : nor is considerable for any thing but the Name of it, and some deplorable Ruins of her Ancient Theaters, Aqueducts, Portico's, Temples and Subterraneal Vaults. It was formerly call'd the *Mansion of Pride and Pleasure*, as well by reason of the Magnificence of it ; as for that *Hannibal* in one Winter Quarter of a year, was so soften'd and effeminated with the Pleasures and Delights of that City, that he was no longer able to withstand the *Romans*, whom he had so often defeated before.

Gaeta is another City in the same Province, built by *Aeneas*'s Nurse in honor of his Nurse *Caieta*. The Castle belonging to it, is considerable for the strength of it, and is well provided of all things necessary for the defence of it. The Statue of *Charles of Bourbon*, Constable of *France*, is also there to be seen, who being in the Service of *Charles V.* was slain at the Siege of *Rome*, and lies buried at *Caieta*. Upon his Tomb are written the four following Verses in *spanish*.

*Francia me clio la leche,
Espagna fuerte y ventura.
Roma me clio la muerte
Y Caieta la Sepultura.*

*My Infant Milk I Suckt in France,
Spain did my Lot and Fame advance ;
Death snatched me from the Walls of Rome,
And now Caieta has my Tomb.*

The Dolphins that appear upon this Coast are very large, which gives an occasion to conclude this Chapter with a report of an accident that befell a Seaman of *Caieta*. That a Seaman having caught one of these Fish, preserv'd it alive in a small Pond, and tam'd him to that degree, that he would often get upon his Back, and managing him with his Voice only, accustom'd the willing fish, proud of his burden, to carry him for his Pleasure to and fro upon the wide Sea. Some time after it happen'd, that the Sea-man embarking for *Spain*, the Fish made his escape to follow the Vessel in which he heard his Masters Voice : and it so fell out, that the Ship being cast away, the faithful Fish distinguish'd his Master from among all the rest that cry'd out for Help, and having taken him upon his Back, return'd with him to the Port from whence he set out.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands and Kingdoms of Sicily and Sardigna.

Some Authors have written, that *Sicily* which is the biggest Island in the *Mediterranean*, with the Title of a Kingdom, was formerly joyn'd to *Italy*, and that a storm of Wind occasion'd the separation ; others assert, that it was divided from it by an Earthquake. It was first inhabited

inhabited by Giants, by Listrigons and Cyclops; it was likewise call'd *The Island of the Sun*, and *Trinacria*, by reason of the Threc Promontories of *Faro*, *Passaro* and *Boco*, which are so plac'd, that the whole Island resembles a Greek *Delta*. It is seated between 36 and 40 Degree of Longitude, and the Latitude extends from the 35 to 38 Degree. The circuit of the Sea-coast takes up a Hundred Fourscore and Ten Leagues; where it is longest; Sixty Leagues in length, and Fifty, where it is broadest. 'Tis but Seven Miles from *Cape Faro* to *Seiglio* iu the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some will have this Island to hang in the Seas, being supported only by Three Pillars that are under the Three Promontories, and to justifie their Opinion, assert, That the River *Salso*, that rises out of a Hole in the middle of the Island, comes from the Sea, by reason the Water is Salt.

The Air is very wholesome, tho' somewhat of the hottest for Strangers. The Soil is so fertile in Corn, Wine, and all sorts of Fruits, that *Sicily* was call'd the *Granary of Italy*. The Honey, Oil, Wax, Sugar, Saffron, &c. which are all the Products of that Island, draw a great Trade to it. Besides, there are found in this Island, great store of Agates, Emraulds, Jasper, Porphyrie, Salt, and several Mineral Mines; and all the Sea-coasts abound in Fish.

When the *Roman Empire* fell to decay, *Sicily* was plunder'd and Usurp'd by the *Vandals*. After that the *Saracins* settl'd in it, till they were expell'd by the *Normans* in 1070. *Charles of France*, Duke of *Anjou*, Count of *Provence*, and *Brother*

Brother of St. Lewis. was invested in the King-doms of Naples and Sicily, and the French re-main'd Masters of it till the year 1282, or as others say, 1283, at what time, upon an *Easter* day, at the Hour of *Vespers*, the *Sicilians*, solli-cited by the *Arragonians*, Massacred all the *French* in the Churches, little dreaming of such a fatal surprize: and this was the Massacre which still carries the Name of the *Sicilian Vesp-ers*. Since that, the *Spaniards* setl'd themselves there, and are still in posseßion of it, sending a *Viceroy* thither to Govern it.

Spanish *Pistoles*, *Piasters* and *Reals*, as also *Sequins* of *Venice* goe currant in *Sicilie*, provi-ded the *Pieces* be weight; for they *Coin* no other *Money* but *Tarins*. A *Spanish* *Pistole* is worth Forty *Tarins*; and the *Venetian* *Sequin*, Twenty four: Every *Tarin* is worth about *Five Sols of France*. When they make any *Pay-ment*, they reckon all by *Ounces*; and by an *Ounce* they mean 30 *Tarins*, which make *Seven Livres, Ten Sols of France*.

One of the Customs observ'd in *Sicily*, and which appears very ridiculous in *France*, is, that neither *Women* nor *Men*, if they have no *Beards* upon their *Chins*, can *Lodge* in the *Inns*, unless they be particularly acquainted with some *Per-son* of *Worth* in the *place*, or without very suf-ficient and *Authentick* *Certificates*. There are also *Guards* appointed to *visit* the *Inns* in the *Night* *time*, and to *look* into the *Beds*, and see whether there be any *Chins* without *Beards*. They likewise *seize* upon all that are abroad in the *Streets* *Two Hours* after *Night* is *shut in*, and

and they who are so apprehended, are Fin'd, if the cause of their being late out be not sufficient to excuse 'em. This Island is infested with so many Robbers, that 'tis a difficult thing for a Man to stir halfe a League out of the City, without losing his Cloak-bag, if he scape with his Throat. So that the People never Travel by Land but in Caravans, or without good Convoys, and you must take a great care too, lest the Convoys allow'd ye be not Thieves themselves. There is nothing expos'd to Sale in *Sicily*, either in the Shops or in the Markets, till the Commissaries of the Civil Government have set the price: and it would be an unpardonable Crime for any Merchant or Countryman to sell his Wares or Provision dearer then the sett Rate.

The *Sicilians* for the most part, and they that inhabit the Coasts of *Calabria*, wear a Bonnet of Goats-Skin undrest, their Hair being matted or plaited flat behind; A Doublet with great Skirts, neither Band nor Cravatt, their Breeches very strait, a Cloak of the same Stuff which the Chimney-Sweepers in *Savoy* wear, which they fling under their Left Arm, with a Sword and Pistol by their sides. Their Shooes are made of the Rind of Bacon well Curry'd, which lasts a long time: But the Poor have no more then a bare Sole made of the Bark of a Tree, ty'd about their Feet with Packthread: And as for People of Quality, they wear Pumps after the *Spaniſh* fashion.

Palermo is the Metropolis of the Kingdom, an Archiepiscopal See, and the Residence of the Viceroy,

Viceroy, whose Train is more splendid then the King of Spain's. The Air is temperate, the Haven, the Fountains, and the Magnificence of the Buildings, contribute not a little to render *Palermo* a pleasant Habitation; and therefore the Chiefest of the Nobility reside there. In the Great *Piazzza* that faces the Palace, stands the Statue of *Philip IV.* upon a Pedestal, upon which are represented the Victories of that Monarch, supported by Four Figures representing the Four Virtues, the whole of White Marble. In another *Piazzza* stands a Brass Statue of *Charles V.* upon a Pedestal of Marble. In the meeting of the new Street and *Cassaron* street, which are two of the fairest Streets in *Palermo*, is to be seen the Palace, a noble Fountain, and Four Statues of the King's of *Spain*, *Charles V.* *Philip II.* *III.* *IV.* which are the most beautiful Ornaments of the City.

In the *Piazzza* right against the Palace of Justice stands a Fountain, which deservedly is lookt upon to be the most beautiful in *Europe*. It consists of several hollow Receptacles, one above another, separated by Galeries, whither you ascend to admire the variety of large Animals that spout forth Water after different manners. The whole is of Marble, with a great number of Figures of the same Stone.

After that you have seen all that is curious in *Palermo*, Travellers go to visit Mount *Peregrin*, at the top of which, after an ascent of Three Miles, you meet with a Cave, almost like that of *St. Beaume* in *Provence*, which was the retirement of *St. Rosalia*, and 'tis reported that

the Fountain within that Grotto has a peculiar Quality to Heal several Distempers.

Thô the City of *Mont Real* be not above Four Miles distant from *Palermo*, however it is an Archiepiscopal See. From thence there is a Prospect of Nine Islands, call'd by the Name of *Lipari*, which is the name of the most considerable among 'em. Of which two, *Vulcano* and *Stromboli*, are not inhabited, because of their continual vomiting forth Flames and Smoak ; for which reason they are call'd the *Burning Islands of Sicily*.

However, these Islands are not to be taken confusedly for Mount *Etna*, commonly call'd Mount *Gibello*, the highest Mountain in *Sicily* ; which thô almost cover'd with Snow, yet continually vomits forth flames of Fire, like a Glass-house Furnace ; and spreads the Ashes of the consum'd Materials with that impetuosity, that the Country is frequently much endamaged thereby : thô if the same Ashes are but moderately scatter'd over the Ground, they enfertilize the Earth. The City of *Catanea*, lying under this Mountain, has suffer'd many Conflagrations, occasion'd by the sparkles of this Infernal Gulph. Several Persons that have been so curious as to climb to the Top of Mount *Gibello*, have been either lost in the Snow, or buried in the Ashes, and many times the Flames enforce their way through Chawns and Rifts ne'r known before, with such an amazing noise, as alarms all the Island. Not far from Mount *Gibello* is the place where some will have it, that *Ceres* first began to sow Wheat ; and they will undertake

take to shew ye the Meadows where Hercules fed his Oxen.

The Lake *Naphrica* is noted for this, that the stench of the Water is so noisom, that it poisons the adjacent Air, and very much impairs the Health of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

There is another Lake near *Castro Giovanni*, which is said to have no bottom ; 'Tis call'd the Lake of *Proserpina*, upon a suspicion that it was the place where *Proserpina* was Ravish'd, and carried to the Infernal Regions by her Ravisher.

Messina is an Archiepiscopal City, famous for the Haven that belongs to it, near *Cape Faro*, which makes it a Town of Great Trade, and much frequented by Foreigners. In the Grand *Piazzza* stands a Brass Statue of *Philip IV.* upon a Horse of the same Metal ; the whole Adorn'd with Base-Reliefs, representing his most famous Actions. Over the Door of a Tower near the Metropolitan Church, stands a *French* Inscription. *Grand-merci a Messina*, in remembrance, as they say, that the *French* began with *Messina*, when they made themselves Masters of the Island.

There are several other Whirlpools, or Abysses of Water in the Sea adjoyning to *Messina*, among the rest, *Charybdis*, Famous among the Latin Poets. This Whirlpool is about Thirty Paces in Diameter ; which compass of the Surface is usually cover'd with Froth, Bulrushes, and other foul excrescencies of the Sea, which throw themselves into it, and are swallow'd up by it. Nevertheless, the Mariners of *Messina*, Sail over

in flat bottom'd Barks, where after several times being whirl'd and turn'd about, they row themselves back.

The Tides of Ebb and Flood are so rapid in the Channel that separates *Sicily* from *Italy*, that they many times force the Vessels riding there, from their Anchors, let 'em be never so strong; which is the loss of many a Ship.

Saragossa or *Syracuse* was formerly lookt upon as the largest and most Magnificent City in the Universe. *Athens* beheld her self abandon'd by the Greatest part of her Inhabitants, who betook themselves to settle at *Syracuse*: And the most sumptuous Edifices in *Rome*, derive their chiefest Ornaments from the Spoils of her Structures. The most beautiful Ruin of her Antiquity remaining is the Aqueduct, cut out of a Rock, that carries the Water over the Haven, about Ten Miles in length. Without the City is to be seen *Aretbusa*'s Fountain that rises in great abundance, out of a Rock by the Sea-side; and they report, that this Water comes from the *Holy Land*, by a conveyance that runs under the Abysses of the Sea. But the greatest Evidence that they alleadge for it is this, That a Pilgrim one day taking up Water, out of the River *Alpheus*, by chance let his Dish fall into the River, and lost it to his incredible Grief; for that he had hid within it Seven Pistoles for unforeseen occasions. That embarking to return for *Europe*, he landed in *Sicily*, and going to the Fountain *Aretbusa* to Drink, he found his Dish floating upon the Water, which he knew again, not only by the Seven Pistoles, but by several other marks.

Dionysius,

Bionysius, the Tyrants Grotto, lies not far distant from *Saragozza*, much more considerable than any of those about *Puzzuolo*. For there you may see a whole City cut out of a Rock, with subterraneal Streets, Palaces, Piazza's, and other admirable Structures. But you must have some notable Antiquarie for your guide, that knows all the Turnings and Windings, and be well provided with Matches and Torches.

There are several other Islands between *Sicily* and *Barbary*, as *Maltha*, *Gozes*, *Limosa*, *Lam-padousa*, &c. but in regard they rather belong to *Africa* then *Europe*, I shall say nothing of 'em here. Nevertheless, I cannot forbear observing, that in the last there is a Chappel, where you shall meet with all sorts of Refreshments for Seafaring People, and all that is necessary for Navigation, as Biscuit, Cordage, Anchors, Sails, Oil, Wood, Fish, Stuffs, &c. And all that Sail near that Island, and have occasion for any of those things, goe and fetch 'em from that Chappel, leaving the value in other Commodities, with which their Vessel is best provided. All Nations, even the *Turks* themselves, goe thither for what they want; and 'tis said, that if they fail to leave a Compensation, their Ships can stir no farther, let the Wind be never so favourable. We are assur'd, that several have known this to be true by many Tryals. However it be, that Chappel is hewen out of a Rock; and some Palaces from thence, there is a Spring of excellent fresh Water, which will keep sweet a long time at Sea.

As for *Sardigna*, there are not so many Remarks to be made upon that Island. All that I can say of it is, that 'tis an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, with the Title of a Kingdom, belonging to the King of *Spain*, who Governs it by a Viceroy. The Air is so thick, that formerly such persons were banish'd thither, as the State had a mind to be rid of; that there is a Breed of Great Dogs there, bigger then the Dogs in *England*; and such an infinite number of Rats, that the King of *Spain* has enjoyn'd all the Owners of Houses, to keep as many Cats as they have Rooms.

The Ancient *Sardignians* had a Law, which ordain'd, that the Sons should knock out their Parents Brains, when once they came to be Superannuated, for fear the Infirmitiy of their Minds should incline 'em to commit Faults prejudicial to their Families or the Government.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Island of Corse.

This Island is seated to the North of *Sardigna* from whence it is separated by a Channel that may be Sail'd over in an hour, and lies between the 40 and 42 Degree of Latitude, and between the 31 and 32 of Longitude. The largest extent of it from South to North, is about

40 Leagues, 20 Broad, and in Circuit about Fourscore and Ten. It is said to have been so call'd from a Woman of *Liguria*, whose Name was *Corsa Bubulca*, who carried thither a Colonie out of her own Country.

The Island of *Corse* has belong'd to the *Genoese* ever since the year 1559. at what time *Henry II.* Granted it to 'em, at the request of the *Spaniards*, after the Battel of *St. Quintin*. Nevertheless, the People are not pleas'd with their Government; and the *Genoese* on the other side, who are afraid of their Revolting, or lest some Foreign Power should make themselves Masters of it, do as much as in them lies to lay it waste; and give out, that the Air is too unwholsome for People that are not bred there; Besides that, the Soil is so ungrateful, that it will hardly return the Seed that is sown in it. However, 'tis certain that this is spoken, either out of Malice or Sloth; for that it brings forth Corn, Wine, and all sorts of Fruits, more then sufficient the Inhabitants; that it produces good Horses, and Timber for Shipping; and that there are in it several Mines of Copper, Lead, &c. Baths and Mineral Fountains; among which, that of *Povera* in the Province of *Ampugnano*, cures the Dropsie; Besides that, they fish for Coral upon the Coasts.

Moreover, this Island might be made a place of great Trade; for that there is no want of good and convenient Havens; of which, the chiefest are *San Fiorenzo*, *Ajacho*, and *Porto Vecchio*, big enough to contain whole Fleets. The First was formerly Fertifi'd by the *French*; but the

the *Genoese* have demolish'd the best Works, having left nothing but the Foundations, which are of Free-stone.

The *Corses* are good Soldiers, very strong, but very slothful, and no less revengeful; so that upon their Death-beds they recommend the revenge of Injuries done 'em to their Kindred. Thô there be Five Bishopricks in the Island, yet there is but one considerable City, which is *Bastia*, the Metropolis of the Country and Residence of the Governor. There are but Five hundred Men in the Pay of the Republick for security of the whole Island; so that it might be an easie thing to surprize it, especially for those that are stronger at Sea then the *Genoese* are.

The E N D.

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